VOLUME XXXI.

CENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Largest lines fine goods, and low-est prices in the West. SHIRTS

WILSON BROS.,

FURNITURE.

79 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati; 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

I AM NOW SELLING CLIFTON HOUSE FURNITURE ATRETAIL.

goods. Others desiring those first-class goods at GREAT BARGAINS should call immediately. C. H. GOOLD.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until the 1st of December 1 the 1st of December 2 the Presidential election. The Tribusantifer the Presidential election. The Tribusantifer the Presidential election. The Tribusantifer the Presidential Electron 1 to 1 the 1st of 1

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY. CHICAGO, ILL.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. NOW OPEN

Fifteen Per Cent Discount Until Sept. 1.

ELY & CO., ARTISTIC TAILORS,

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES,

FINE COLD JEWELRY. SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, HALF THE REGULAR PRICES Now being closed out at the BANKRUPT SALE

Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts.

BASE BALL. BASE BALL

POSTPONEMENT. ST. LOUIS vs. CHICAGO. GAME CALLED AT 3:45.

Tickets for Thursday's Game good for TO-DAY but NOT for Saturday. Tickets for sale at A. G. SPALDING & BRO. 'S, 118 Randolph-st. FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. Choice Mortgage and COLLATERAL loans made at SEVEN per cent: \$10,000 and \$2,500 at 8 per cent. Viry Certificates wanted SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES

folian on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-los, on Gity Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Morigages.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

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DR. EGAN Offers to the citizens of Chicago, at his office, 1171 State-st., near Twenty-nith, the alterative with which SIR BENJAMIN BOODIE, OF LONDON,

DR. W. B. EGAN, In two months, whose case resisted the skill of eminent physicians for seven years. This medicine is constantly carriag all discases arising from impurity of the blood. Office hours, I to 6 p. m. Residence, corner Buruside and Foury seventh-sts.

NOTICE. 15 Per Cent Discount on all Garments ordered of us during July and August.

ELY & CO., ARTISTIC TAILORS, Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

DENTISTRY. TEETH

Why pay \$20 and \$30 when you can get the bestull set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for \$8: The finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts. OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 40 West Lake Street.
OTHIOLOGO.
W 1830 POR CATALOGUE.

The Broadway Style of HATS SILK HATS
FOR Pall are ready at J. S.
BARNES & CO. S. Fashionable Hatters, 70 Hadison-st.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Brownlow's Letter to the Tennessee Republican State Convention.

In Which the Corrupt Democracy Gets a Characteristic Raking Down.

Don Juan Phelps Protests His

First and Second Districts, I believe we will carry the Third, and I know we will clein easily every Republican candidate for the Legislature from East Tennessee. As an evidence of the revolution which has swept over East Tennessee since the election of the Omencary was ago, I will mention that in this county the Republicans have gained unter Life Democracy was the sheriff, having the appointment of the election officers, and when alega amount of a corruption-fund was expended by the Reform Democracy, while no money was used by the Republicans. The revolution in this county is but a sample of that which has swept over all this section, constituting one-third of the State In Lettitory and population.

There are thousands in the section of the control of the state In Lettitory and population.

There are thousands in the section of East, who are sick and tired of the inefficient and corrupt leaders of Tennessee Democracy. These leaders have domineered over the better class of men who have acted with the Democratic party for the past seven or eight years, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The leaders have been a incompetent to deal with the great questions the river thousands of patriotic voters who have been acting with the Democratic party, who are only withing for an opportunity to throw off the shackles with which the leaders have bound them, and to ally themselves with a movement in the interests of reform in our State Administration. If you make a judicious selection of a candidate for Governor on the housest platform of the party, who are only withing for an opportunity to throw off the shackles with which the leaders have bound them, and to ally themselves with a movement in the interests of reform in our State Administration. If you make a judicious selection of a candidate for Governor on the housest platform of properity. In that event, we will have been seen and the party with the party with the party of the party, with a control of the party with the party of the party with a control of the

campaign purposes; therefore the dasaptone ment over the thin deuial which comes in place of the much-wanted vindication promised yesterday.

SEVERAL DEMOCRATIC PAPERS
throughout the State have announced their determination to haul down Phelps' name in the event of an unsatisfactory explanation of the scandal, and there is every reason to believe that the mere plea of "not guilly" which was entered to-day will not satisfy that part of the Missouri Democracy which does not believe in turning the State-House into a harem.

ANOTHER CIRCUMSTANCE
happened to-day which will make it more necessary than ever for Mr. Phelps to clear himself of the disgraceful charges made against him, and that is the acceptance by Mr. Finklenburg of the Republican Gubernatorial nomination. It has all along been asserted by the Republican that, with Finklenburg pitted against Phelps with this scandal hanging over him, it would be safe to put Missouri along with the doubtful States, and even many Democrats have admitted that, if Phelps did not show a clean hand, his election would be problematical. So it is altogether probable that our Don Juan Phelps will have a good deal more of explaining to do before the virtuous wing of the Missouri Democracy is pacified.

St. Joe, Mo., Aug. 24.—John S. Phelps, Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, opened the canvass to-day at Eaton, this county, where there was a grand barbacue at which between 4,000 and 5,000 people were present. Attending to the scandal in circulation regarding his actian toward some ladies on board the steamer Andy Johnson last July, Col. Phelps said: "It is not my wont or inclination to reply to insinuations. Every candidate for public favor is subject to charges of wrong-doing from his political opponents. I only consider it necessary to say any charges or insinuations that I have ever insulted or maltreated ladies are maliciously false. While doubting the propriety of paying any attention to my traducers, I say this much in defense of myself, my friends, and the tru

credit by a prompt payment of her outstanding obligations. Wherever Democrats are in possession of local governments, either State or municipal, the same sort of honesty prevails. Occasionally the Sheriff gets after them, and then, like Honest Iago in the play, they exclaim:

Take note, take note, O world, To be direct and honest is not safe. To be direct and honest is not safe.

They were honest when they stole the Indian Trust-Fund, when they transferred the money in the Treasury to New Orleans that it might be stolen by traitors, when they plundered the Custom-Houses and Post-Offices of the United States, when they gatted the Government Arsensls of arms and ordnance-stores for the benefit of Rebels who were endeavoring to destroy the Union. These same men were very marvels of honesty when they succeeded in their nefarious design, and had the Southern States under the heel of a so-called Confederate States Government, when, by persuasion and moral force only, they took the substance of our people to supply their willing volunteers. Who ever heart of a Confederate Democrat in office stealing anything? mything? Even the unnaturalized Judah P. Benjamin, who

Don Juan Phelps Protests His

Virtue in Very Weak
Terms.

Finkelnberg Reconsiders His
Declination, and Will Go Information of the Second Confederate Democration office stealing from his became counted to send the second counter of the Confederate Democratic Outpet in West State of the Tilde Republican Affairs in Illinois and Indian.

A Tour Among the Local Head-quarters.

Affairs in Illinois and Indian.

A Tour Among the Local Head-quarters.

TENNESSEE.

REPUBLICAN STATS CONVENTOS.

NANVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The Republican State Convention met in that eity to-day. About which and squared the section of the Convention and State Convention met in the sity to-day. About which and squared the section of the Convention of the C

rents of public opinion upon the announcement of Republican principles, and then tried, by hypocritically passing resolutions in favor of the Blaine amendment and the protection of the colored voters, to make the country believe it was equally sound with the Republicans upon those important issues. But it tacked a final clause to the Blaine amendment that rendered it nugatory, and now howls dolefully because the Secretary of War, taking the Lord resolutions it passed, to protect the colored voters, for its real opinions, has embodied them as instructions to the army to protect all citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage. In a word, the Democratic party is a sham, a cheat, and a blatant fraud. It is not honest in a single profession, and would reverse the plain meaning of all its declarations were it once to get into power.

Hoping that your deliberations may be harmonious and conduce to the best interests of Tennessee and the Union, I am, your obedient servant,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

MISSOURI. PHELPS' UNSATISFACTORY DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24.—The opinion in this city is that Mr. Phelps did not vindicate worth a cent in his speech at Easton to-day. He assured the Democratic State Central Committee yes terday that the explanation of his alleged scan-dalous conduct on board the Andy Johnson should be full and satisfactory, and such as to effectually shut the mouths of his traducers. Instead of a thorough vindication he merely ventured a bare denial, a ruse that any common offender might, and would naturally adopt. A leading Democrat said to-night "This is worse than no explanation at all." So far as could be learned, it is the general opinion among prominent Democrats in this city that it would have been much better if he had not alluded to the scandal. In view of the

fact that no less than A HALF-DOZEN PERSONS had borne testimony in the public prints to hav-ing been witnesses of Phelps' lecherous assault on the lady passengers, it was expected that he would attempt to show either that his conduct had been misinterpreted or that a plot had been concocted to ruin him as a public man in Missouri. His special friends, and his organ in this city, had repeatedly asserted their ability to prove that the story was a malicious yarn made of whole cloth for purely campaign purposes; therefore the disappoint-ment over the thin denial which comes in place of the much-wanted vindication promised yes-

This is the first, it shall be the last and only time I will allade to the subject."

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24.—The unofficial report sent this noon that G. A. Finkelinberg had withdrawn his declination for candidate for Governor of this State, and accepted the nomination of the recent Republican Convention, proves to have been true. He formally accepted the nomination to-day, and will enter upon the canvass of the State as soon as his business engagements will permit.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

FOR CONGRESS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune OTTAWA, Ill, Aug. 24.—The Seventh Illinois District Congressional Convention was held at Morris this afternoon. The county delegations were full, and the greatest harmony prevailed throughout the ession. C. D. Trimble, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Northern Grand Division, was President. The candidates before the Convention were Gen. C. P. Hayes, editor of the Morris Herald, and Charles Blanchard, of Ottawa. Hayes was nominated on the first

the Convention were Gen. C. P. Hayes, editor of the Morris Hersid, and Charles Blanchard, of Ottawa. Hayes was mominated on the first formal ballot, reciving the votes of the Will, Kendall, and Grundy County delegates. Capt. Savage, of Will County, was nominated for member of the Basrd of Equalization.

The nominee for Congress, Gen. Hayes, served three years in the army, and at the close of the War went to Ohio, where he published a country weekly newspaper, until two years ago, when he came te Morris and purchased the Herald establishment. He is a good public speaker, and will nake a thorough canvass of the district.

Special Physich to The Tribuns.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 24.—A telegram reached this cityst 6 p. m. to-day, announcing the fact that William Lathrop had carried the City of Harvard, McHenry County. This was the turning point, and, since Hurlbut has lost it, the delegate from McHenry County will most assuredly le instructed to vote for Lathrop at Elgin or the 7th prox. With McHenry county and Winnebago solid for him Lathrop stands a good chance to be the next hapublican Representative for the Fourth Illinobrolistrick.

Special Bapatch to The Trums.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Aug. 24.—The hopublicans of the Eighth Congressional District, which comprises Livingstos, Marshall, Woodayd, Iroquois, Ford, and Kankakee Counties, hid their Convention here to-day. Each county w. represented by a full delegation. single Mczefili of Watseka, acted as Chairman, and A. A. Also of Pontiac, as Secretary. Col. G. L. Fort, it Lacon, was nominated by acclamation as candidate for Congress. Being present, upon the call of the Convention he came forward, and, in a short speech, accepted the nomination. A vote of thanks was returned tog aim for the honorable and able manner with which he had served the District for the last four years. The work of the Convention was smooth and harmonious. The result is one which leaves no chasm to be bridged, and all the candidates and their friends pledge their hearty support. The result has candi

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 24.—But four counties were represented at the Greenback Congressional Convention for this District to-day. The Indianapolis platform was adopted, and Andrew Hastie, a Democrat, nominated for Congress. Prof. C. W. Van Coelin, of Waterloo, was nominated on the second ballot by the State Central Committee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, vice Abernethy, resigned.

OHIO.

Onio.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Toledo, Aug. 24.—The Democracy of this Tolebo, Aug. 24.—The Democracy of this Congressional District met in convention at Napoleon to-day and renominated the Hon. Frank Hurd, the present Representative, by acclamation. There was but little opposition, as the matter had already been settled by a large majority in the County Convention. Ex-Gov. Ashley had withdrawn from the contest after the Convention in this County last Tuesday. The Republicans think that this will result in an increased majority for Gov. Cox. They have under ordinary circumstances a fine majority in the District. Hurd cannot poll anything more than the strength of his party, if he does that, which is very doubtful. Two years ago his election was secured by the tidal wave and a division in the Republican party.

YANKTON, D. T., Aug. 24.—Jefferson P. Kidder was to-day renominated for Delegate to Congress by the Republican Convention at Vermillion. The platform indorees Hayes and Wheeler, demands the opening of the Black Hills to legal settlement, and asks for the division of Dakota and the creation of the Territory of Pembina. There was much enthusiasm during the proceedings.

sion of Dakota and the creation of the Territory of Pembina. There was much enthusiasm during the proceedings.

Special Dispact to The Tribuna.

MACOMB, Ill., Aug. 24.—In the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Tenth District, held at Bushnell to-day, the Hon. John H. Hungate, of Hancock County, was nominated for Congress, and Thomas K. Cabeen, of Mercer County, for member of the Board of Equalization. In the Democratic Representative Convention of McDonough and Warren Counties, C. H. Whitaker, of McDonough, was nominated.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—Henry M. Duffield, of this city, was to-day nominated for Representative in Congress by the Republicans of the First District.

John H. Kilbourne, of Big Rapids, Mich., was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the Ninth District.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 24.—The Second District Democratic Convention met at Keyser, W. Va., to-day. The Hon. T. Martin was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—The Hon. George A. Jenks was unanimously nominated for Congress at Kittanning to-day by the Democrats of the Twenty-fifth District.

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—John M. Glover has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the Twenty-fifth District.

MICHIGAN INFLATIONISTS.

MICHIGAN INFLATIONISTS. STATE CONVENTION AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 24.—Thirty or forty men, about half of them from this county and city, assembled in mass State Convention here to-day, and nominated a Cooper and Cary electoral ticket for Michigan and a State Green-back ticket. Moses W. Field, of Detroit, run

the Convention, which named the following electoral ticket: Electors-at-Large, M. W. Field, of Wayne, and C. C. Comstock, of Kent; First Disirict, Richard F. Trevellick, of Wayne Coun-Disirict, Richard F. Trevellick, of Wayne County; Second, John McDonough, of Hillsdale; Third, John Heany, of Calhoun; Fourth, Wilbur H. H. Crite, of St. Joseph; Fifth, William A. Bercky, of Kent; Sixth, Lysander Woodwork, of Oakland; Seventh, Henry Whitney, of St. Clair; Eighth, Thomas Munn, of Bay; Ninth George W. Hopkins, of Manistee.

The State ticket is as follows: Governor, Chauncey K. Carpenter, of Oakland; Lieutenat-Governor, Levi Sparks, of Berrien; Secretary of State, Albert Steginan, of Allegan; Treasurer, John G. Parkhurst, of Branch (also on the Democratic State ticket); Autorney General, A. J. Chapman, of Detroit; Commissioner of the State Land Office, J. H. Richardson, of Tuscola; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Horace S. Torbett, of Saginaw (also on the Republican State ticket); Member of the State Board of Education, Ethan R. Clark, of Shiawassee. After the Convention, Sam F. Casry, the great apostle of green-backs, and his feeble imitator, Moses W. Field, aired their views in the afternoon to about 300 citizens in the Public Park. This evening Cary talked again to 2,000 or 3,000 persons at the park. He gave substantially the speech bande at Chicago yesterday. If there be any soft-money sentiment in this State this section is afflicted with it, and the Democratic party is mourning in consequence, for it certainly remaining in consequence, for it certainly remained to the park of the Republicans is being prosecuted with much vigor, and the effect of the general charge along the line is being prosecuted with much vigor, and the effect of the general charge along the line is being prosecuted with much vigor, and the effect of the general charge along the line is seen in the universal awakening in the party. Since 1864 the people have not been seen sheld day, and, despite the rain, which was energed by Norkon opened his canvass at Greencastle, speaking in the Open-House to an audience of 1,200 people, while twice as many more could not get in, making what is considered to have been the best s ty; Second, John McDonough, of Hillsdale; Third, John Heany, of Caihoun; Fourth, Wilbur

duces the numerical strength of that party much more than it does the Republican. Mr. Cary goes from here to Hillsdaie, where he talks to-morrow.

for Governor, and several other eminent spea

for Governor, and several other eminent speakers were advertised to be present. There were about 1,000 persons present, including men, women, and children. The only speakers present were Capt. Lathrop, Gen. Black, and Col. Wolfe. The speech of Gen. Black, who is the nondescript candidate for Congress in this, the Fourteenth District, made no mention of either the St. Louis or Indianapolis platform. He talked about the currency, He said that in 1858 he had been in favor of paying the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, and was in favor of it now. He wanted the resumption bill repealed, and would do his best to furnish the people with greenbacks by abolishing the National Banks. His remarks created no enthusiasm, and fell upon stony growthd.

Col. Wolfe denounced both parties, although he is the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in this district. He will support Peter Cooper for President.

At the close, cheers were called for Cooper & Co., but the crowd refused to respond. There were more Republicans than Independents and Democrats present.

CARBONDALE.

were more Republicans than Independents and Democrats present.

CARBONDALE.

CARBONDALE.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Hon. Frank W. Palmer, late editor of the Inter-Ocean, addressed a fair Republican audience, partly composed of ladies, on the public square in open air in this place this evening. His speech, although very plain, did not lack enthusiasm, nor truth. It was received with great praise by our people. He opened at 8 o'clock by referring to the question of finances, which he discussed at length, saying that, when the Republican party went into power, the nation was heavily indebt. The expenses of the War were heaped upon this, and yet they have come out \$5,000,000 ahead of what they began with. He then contrasted the qualifications of the candidates of the two parties. At the close he urged the Republicans to stand up with all their strength for their candidates,—national, State, and local. There were Democrats present who chewed their tobacco too fine for any use. The speech has created enthusiasm here, and our Republican citizens are alive to their interests.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Young at we for Fred E. Dubois was re-elected President.

Addresses were made by Capt. Weldon Capt. Get. The Boys in Blue have invited Capt. Get excepts, editor of the Champaign to address the of the stumpers in the State, here on the evolumands, and he is to speak will be embraced for a grand demonstration by Later, Gen. Dick R. all the marching clubs. speak. Gen. Tuttle, ett., of Carlinville, is to vited to speak under the Uspices of the local section.

DECATUR.

Special content of the property of the continuency and property of the content of the propert

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Tolono, Ill., Aug. 24.—A large meeting of the nondescript party was advertised to be held at Sidney to-day. Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, Lew Steward, Democrat-Independent candidate

DECATUR.

Special Dispaich to The ribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 24.—The ron. Shelby M. to speak to a gand torch-light recting in Decatur to-morroweight, and the scaoers are arranging to parade in force.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Hon Shelby M. Cullom and Attorney-Gen. Edsall will address the citizens of Quincy next Sonday evening.

The Republicans of the cityre preparag for a vigorous campaign.

and he has promised to come into indiana during the campaign.

Ing the campaign.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 24.—Last night the Democrats held a raily at the Rink, which was well filled. Measrs. Shriner and Stoll, the speakers advertised, failed to appear, and Gen. Cameron, of Chicago, was substituted. His speech was quite tame. To-night the Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting. Gen. E. W. Lee, of New York, made an eloquent speech. He is a very effective orator.

THE STATE GOOD FOR 10,000 REPUBLICAN MA-JORITY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEENAH, Wis., Aug. 23.—Winnebago County will go Republican by at least 1,000 majority. Neenah and Menasha are about equally divided politically. The Democrats, however, concede that Tilden has no show in the State, and that Hayes and Wheeler will carry it by at least 10,000 majority. During the War, Tilden's iron currency passed here to some extent; the people were abreved enough to have it iros currency passed here to some extent; the people were shrewd enough to have it exchanged as soon as possible; and now they mourn not for lost goods, but they cry out, and loudly, too, that Sammy Tilden is a vampire, and that he would have drained the life-blood out of the community had he only obtained the chance. The Democrats and Republicans here alike look upon Tilden as a sham-reformer, as a grasping money-getter and monopolist, as a man without heart and sympathy for the masses, as a wealthy aristocrat and autocrat and bloated boudholder, and as one who, during the War, was a rank Copperhead, and did all he could to destroy this Nation by a fire in the rear.

THE VIEWS OF A DEMOCRAT.

Said I to a Democrat here, a day or two ago:

"What do you think of Tilden ?"

"Oh! he is all right."

"Will he carry this State?"

"No, by —! He is too much of an aristocrat."

"Wan't the workingmen up here go for

crat."
"Won't the workingmen up here go for

"Won't the workingmen up here go for him?"
"No; they know him too — well. I'll tell you, Sam Tilden is a sham reformer. We have no confidence in him. This county will give Hayes and Wheeler 1,500 majority, and the State fully 1,000. The Republicans count on 15,000, but I think 10,000 will cover it."

And this was the opinion of a Democrat, and a good one at that.

The Hon. J. S. Hamilton, who for two terms occupied the Bench of the County Court, and who has been a member of the State Senate, told me to-day that he believed this State was good for a majority of 15,000 for Hayes and Wheeler this fall, if not more.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.

This Congressional District is now represented by the Hon. A. M. Kimball, of Pine River, Waushara County. The district includes the following counties: Kewaunee, Door, Brown, Outagamie, Waupacca, Waushara, Green Lake, Winnebago, and Calumet, with a total population of 175,000. The district is large and enterprising, and includes largely the lumber industries. The Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh, has acceptably represented this district in Congress, and he is talked of now as a caudidate; but he does not want the office,—in fact, won't have it. He is looked upon as a fit man by Republicans and Democrats alike. He has fought strongly for his constituents, and has done all he could for the Wisconsin and Fox River improvement. He is a man of indomitable pluck and energy, true as steel, and honest, though regarded as shrewd in politics, and a successful and wealthy business man.

A. M. Kimball, the present incumbent, would

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The above statement of taxes, as will be seen, embraces two classes of items: First, taxes for the payment of debts; second, taxes for the general running expenses of the State Government.

The first class embraces the tax for the bounty debt, for the canal debt, for canal awards (which constitute a debt, being the amount awards (which constitute a debt, being the amount awards by the Court of Canal Appraisers for damages to property-owners by the action of the State), and for deficiency from the previous year. None of these were subject to the discretion of the Govern and Legislature. They were simply debt fixed by law, and had to be paid.

The second class embraces the tax for school and for the general purposes of the State Govern ment. This is the only part of the tax subject at the discretion of the Governor and Legislature.

Now, it will be seen that the tax for all object except to meet the requirements of debt under the law, is exactly the same in 1876 as in 1875. That for the general purposes and expenses of the Government is precisely alike for both years. The is, the tax over which the Governor has any control is not reduced at all. The only difference in the tax levied to meet the requirements of the debt, and that is fixed by law, and the Govern has nothing to do with it. This will appear mo distinctly by separating from the general table tax for debt requirements.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The work at the Republican Headquarters if going on vigorously but quietly, Col. Babco and the clerks being busy sending out documen

and answering letters.

The Central Committee have in hand the making of appointments for speakers, of whom there are a plenty. Some few have been notified of places to speak at, but the list is by no means Among the visitors yesterday

Among the visitors yesterday were the Hon.
T. B. Needles, the Hon. E. M. Ashcraft, of
Vandalia; W. S. Lingle, editor of the Lafayette
Courier; the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of
Bloomington; and Judge T. B. Tanner and the
Hon. R. H. Wilbanks, of Mount Vernon.
Mr. Lingle spoke enthusiastically of Indiana.

WHISKY CASES.

Impatch to The Tribune.

D. C., Aug. 23.—The employtorrs as special counsel in the
ases seems to be regarded in
reles as a sort of civil-service
services were not needed, how-

n, the President appears to employment.

et of Attorney-General Taft in a lithe whisky cases closed up of Court does not involve the ag who received immunity in a ay, the influences which have in supporting Mr. Storrs seem giving all who gave evidence mbers of the Ring were conrouble as possible.

-MARROW FOR THE HAIR. makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. AND COUNCIL. gular meeting of the Executive trand Council this afternoon at County Republican Headquar-k and Lake-sts.

heeler Club of this ward hold g at their Hall on Thirty-first-addresses by John Lyle King

anizing a marching company, relfth Ward Republican Club ning at the corner of Ogden-Equipments for the members and many prominent speakers or the occasion. KENTH WARD, Ward Tiden and Hendricks heir Hall, No. 211 Huron-st., lock. Gen. I. N. Stiles and ill address the meeting. Re-illy invited to atetud.

ND FISTULA positively cured thout pain or the use of knife or matic. A SURE CURE OR NO AY with patients from a distinct on the current of the

darket-st.,
ed for bills: Walnut Bedsteads,
ckers. Hair Mattreases. Wire
s. Gas Flutures. Lambrequins,
Brussels and Wool Carpets,
French Plate Pier Mirrors. 33x
Bags for whom't may concern
RE & CO., Auctioneers.

Household Goods.
Used CARPETS, Lounges, dec.
50 half chests Japan Tea.

there, expecting to poll 20,000 votes.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Fifth District of the Twelfth Ward was held last evening in the headquarters, corner of Robey street and Ogden avenue, Mr. H. J. Evans in the chair. Mr. Wilkinson, of the Committee on Organization, presented the constitution and by-laws of the Club, which will hereafter be known as the Ogden Avenue Hayes and Wheeler Club. The instrument of organization was adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. A. Caswell; First Vice-President, George Moorehouse; Secretary, Charles H. Bradley; Treasurer, H. F. Mahler; Executive Committee, D. McMillan, H. J. Evans, John D. Sutter, Frank Carson, and Benjamin Goodhue. Gen. Reynolds, who was present, was called upon for a few remarks, and, in response, said that the organization of marching companies on the South Side has been so perfect that already the Democrats had given it up, conceding that the Republicans will elect all their candidates in that district. He urged the West Siders to thoroughly organize, and in that event there could be no doubt but what the Democrats would surrender in the Second Congressional District as they had already in the First.

Mr. Dyball was called upon for a speech, and,

gressional District as they had already in the First.

Mr. Dyball was called upon for a speech, and, in response, suggested that the Republicans could only win this fall by hard work.

Clark Geib stated that the great bulk of the Germans were with the Republicans, and were working hard. With good nominations the Republicans must be successful.

Mr. Moorehouse reported that some twenty names had already been signed on the roll of the Marching Club.

After short but stirring speeches by Ben Goodhue, Col. Davis, of the First Regiment, and others, the meeting adjourned.

FIRST WARD.

Company A of the First Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club met for the distribution of uniforms last evening at the Central Hotel on Market street. The Club has decided to accept of the apartments offered at Republican headquarters, and will there hold a ward meeting Thursday evening. Several good speakers will be on hand, and, the armor-bearers will be out in full force.

out in full force.

NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward Democrats are quite respectable, compared with their fellow-believers in other parts of the city. They met in a clean and spacious hall last evening at No. 140 South Halsted street and elected officers.

Following are the elect: President, D. S. Lovejoy; First Vice-President, Alexander Sweeney; Second Vice-President, Louis Cordin; Third Vice-President, C. C. Doolittle; Fourth Vice-President, C. C. Doolittle; Secretary, P. B. O'Hare; Treasurer, W. B. Snowhook.

After accomplishing this much the Club listened to remarks by Messrs. Parrish and Lewis, and adjourned.

TENTH WARD.

and adjourned.

A crowd of men met last evening in Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peorla streets, to hear some of the Tenth Wardcelebrities prattle about Tilden and Hendricks. Mr. King presided.

A disjointed speech was delivered by Mr. Thomas North, who was followed by Messrs. Storey and King. The meeting adjourned for one week.

one week.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Tilden and Hendricks military company of the Eleventh Ward donned their new unforms last evening, and marched around the saloon located at No. 321 Indiana street. The organization numbers about fifty members.

Evidently the Tilden reformers in the Sixteenth Ward are scarce, judging by the way the Tilden reform Club of the ward was to have held a meeting last evening at No. 107 Clybourn avenue. At half-past 8 o'clock only three reformers had made their appearance, and the reporter thought it hardly worth, while to wait for more, and left.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Tildenites of the Eighteenth Ward held a meeting last evening at the headquarters on Huron street, near Clark, Mr. V. C. Turner in the chair. Speeches of the regulation pattern were made by Messrs. I. N. Stiles and Thomas Moran.

An excursion train containing some 200 people from Dayton, O., and neighboring towns, arrived last evening via the Pan-Handle Road. They are stopping at the Commercial, Gardner's St. James, and Kuha's Hotel. Goming up, a vote was taken, resulting as follows: Hayes 63, Tilden 13, neutral 3, Cooper 2.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—To correct previous misunderstandings and to prevent others, I desire to state, through your columns, that the member of the Executive Committee of the German-American Republican Union, Mr. A. Junker, is a very respectable citizen of the Twelfth Ward, and not the partner of Roelle, Junker & Co. By order of the Executive Committee.

C. GRANDPRE, Assistant Secretary.

EMERY A. STORRS.

EMERY A. STORRS.

HE SPEARS AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—The Central Republican Wigwam of Detroit was formally devicated this evening for campaign purposes, est the occasion was marked by one of the city. Find the enthusiam manifested was ver made by principal speech of the evening wing is a brief Emery A. Storrs, of Chicagocer expressing his synopsis of the addressed to meet so great a pleasure at being perficans at Detroit upon number of the Respector remarked that, as such an occasion ashis ton through the green he rode froy estat for all this prosperity not but effect we were indebted to the and detugen of the Republican party wis legion this theme, and advocating to Talkitos of this organization, it would see the safe-burglary conspiracy. Mr. Storrs is expected to return to Washington in the safe-burglary conspiracy.

fields, noblessed we were indebted to the and diction of the Republican party wis legion this theme, and advocating to the legion this organization, it would see proceed of calumny should be still. Wat condence has the Democratic party given unto warrant us in restoring it to poer? The speaker was continually fing beset by the appeal, "For od's sake, can't you let by-gones be by-gones?" and invariably replied that he would cease to ik of the glorious record of the Republican party when his petitioners

CEASED TO BE DEMOCRATS.

The mission of the Republican partwould never be ended while there is upon th'face of the earth an unreconciled and unrecofructed Democrat. The first moment speak of the issues of the War, Democrats and franteally to their feet and accuse us of awing the bloody shirt. If our record was as famous as theirs, we should, indeed, be ashamd to make mention of it. Every page of thir record is written in blood, repudiation, and attacks on the national credit. We nust judge of a party as we would of, an individual, and forecast the future by the past. After rehearsing the record of the Republican party, Mr. Storrs said: We are now asked to yield submission to a party that after the War said, "You shall surrender every idea that you have advanced and confirmed!"—the party that said:

"REPUDIATE THE FUBLIC DEET,"
that declared the Constitutional Amendments yold, that believed, and still does believe, that what was lost on the field can be achieved in the Confederate House of Representatives, and which, in its platform to-day, declares that it "Reaffirms its belief in the permanency of the Federal Union." Reaffirm it! Where did the Democratic party ever affirm it! Their financial plank is both impudent and faise. It says the Republican party has taken no steps towards resumption, when, on the contrary, we have reduced the public debt hundred of millions of dollars, and brought our gold standard up from \$1.60 to \$1.10, at which rate, in a short time

SPECIE PAYMENT WILL RESUME ITSELF.

He did not prop

at length, and closed his splendidly-effective speech with a brilliant peroration, which called

MISCELLANEOUS.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 24.—The Republic an Judicial Convention for placing in nomina-tion candidates for District and Circuit Judges was held here to-day. The Hon. John Shane, ination County, received a unanimous nom-ination for District Judge, and Judge McKean, of Jones County, was nominated for Circuit Judge on the third ballot. of Benton County, received a unanimous nom

of Jones County, was homisted for chean Judge on the third ballot.

CONNECTICUT PROHIBITIONISTS.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Aug. 24.—The Prohibition party of this State nominated the following State ticket to-day: Governor, Joseph Cummings, D. D., late President of the Wesleyan University; Lieutenant-Governor, — Rogars; Secretary of State, R. P. Cowles; Comptroller, John A. Rockwell; Treasurer, M. A. Dean. Presidential Electors were also nominated. The resolutions condemn both of the great parties; demand that the Whisky Ring be broken up, and that faithful officers, who are reforming subvises, be not displaced.

demand that the Whisky Ring be broken up, and that faithful officers, who are reforming abuses, be not displaced.

VICE-PRESIDENT FERRY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 24.—Preparations are being made for a grand reception of Vice-President Ferry, who is expected on Saturday. Senator Ferry is very popular here, and men of both political parties will unite todo him honor.

VICE HARRIS, DECLINED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Convention to-day appointed the Hon. E. A. James, of Chattanooga. Elector of the State-at-large, vice Isham G. Harris, who had declined the position. Mr. James was an original East Tennessee Unionist and Whig.

BUTLER AGAIN.

Reveial Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—There is little doubt now but that Butler will receive the nomination in the Seventh Congressional District, he having already secured thirty-seven of the fifty-four delegates requisite for a majority in the Convention. Lawrence, considered Russell's stronghold, gave him eight delegates out of fifteen, and Lowell its entire delegation of twenty-four. Sixty delegates are yet to be chosen, and Butler wants but seventeen more. It is apparent that Judge Hoar's candidate is not strong enough, and though there is some talk about inviting the Judge to step into the breach, it is not likely the friends of Russell will attempt to unite the anti-Butler element on any other candidate. All the cancuses so far have been fairly and honestly conducted, and the delegates chosen by Republican voters.

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN ROADS. The Commissioner of Railroads of Michigan has just published his fourth annual report, overing the year 1875. The report contains few items of interest. The gross annual earnings of the several lines operated in the State ings of the several lines operated in the State were \$41,085,220.54, a decrease from the previous year of \$4,813,679.10. The Commissioner says last year was the most severe in its results to the Michigan railroad interests of any through which they have yet passed. For the first time in the history of these railroads, the operating expenses, interest, and rental have exceeded their gross earnings, and this has resuited not from a decrease of business, but from the very low rates accepted for the business done.

ITEMS. Mr. Thomas A. Barry, General Agent of the Erie & Chicago Line, arrived here vesterday, and will remain a few days to attend to the business will remain a few days to attend to the business of the line at this end. It is the opinion in railroad circles that the Erie & Chicago Line will be changed in a short time so as to run via Mansfield instead of via Cleveland. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, which forms the Cleveland link of the line, is said to be sick of the combination, and will withdraw at the end of the year.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and the Short Line Railroads have arranged for the pooling of their earnings. The Short Line Depot at Cincinnati will be abandoned, and a Union Depot for both the roads will be constructed. This has been done to reduce expenses.

CHICAGO & LAKE HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 24.—A large addition to the force employed on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad is made between this city and Pine Lake, and the grade completed from the Y in this city to Cedar River. It is quite generally an exchequer is backing this enterprise; but, frogradily a construction has no interest in the line what rerastine is being built by the Chicago & North of ern Railroad, which will oppose the leafure the result of the Rocky Mountains. It is small round waist was girthed by a belt which held two Colt's navy revolvers. His legs sloped gradually from the compact thigh to the feet, which were small, and turned in this city to Cedar River. It is quite generally the road to the Grand Tryes. Mr. ames Turner, the first President, in the perest of the Michigan Central.

Louisville, Aug. 2—The Laisville, Paducah & Southwester Railred was sold to-ducah & Southwester Bondbaders. The main was sold to satisf to bondbaders. The main was sold to satisf to bondbaders. The main was stem, from A. Smither of London, and A. bought by New York, F. Trustees of the Eu-Marcusondheiders, for \$700,000. The branch ropedizabethtown & Louisville was bought from branch be dholders, represented by forth L. Jessup, A. New York; George Webb, of Phladelpha; and John T. Moore, of Louisville for \$546,000. Terms of sale, cash when affigued.

plicity in the safe-burglary conspiracy. Mr. Storrs is expected to return to Washington as soon as he gives the crooked-whisky cases at the West a proper start.

THE CIGAR TAX.

Complaints having been made from New Or-leans to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that manufacturers of cigarettes from perique tobacco are obliged under the present law to pay

that manufacturers of cigarettes from perique tobacco are obliged under the present lawto pay two taxes, one upon this brand of tobacco and another upon the cigarette when manufactured from it, the Commissioner is asked if it would not be possible to so arrange the matter that a single tax only shall be paid. He writes in reply that under the law it is impossible. If the manufacturer of cigarettes buys manufactured rather than unmanufactured tobacco to be used as material in the manufacture of cigarettes, he does it from choice, and the Commissioner says that the tax lawfully paid on the manufactured tobacco cannot be refunded, nor can the tax imposed by law on the cigarettes to the tax in the tax in the cigarettes to the tax in the tax in the cigarettes to do the tax in the cigarettes the tax in the cigarettes to do the cigarettes to do the cigarettes to do the cigarettes the tax in the combination unites to be issued under the funding acts of 1870 and 1871, and due in 1891. The combination unites the three parties who have been competing for the loan. The amount taken by each firm is \$40,000,000 at par and interest, less \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent commission, out of which all expenses are to be defrayed, including the preparation and delivery of the bonds. The combination embraces Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and Seligman Bros., of London; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York; the First National Bank of the City of New York and Morton, Bliss & Co. representing the American association. The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly issue calls for the redemption of \$-20 bonds against the negotiation.

A general order from t

Sioux Cirr, Ia., Aug. 24.-Dispatches from

Fort Sully state that the conduct of the Indians has become very docile within a few days, in marked contrast to their former inso-Democrate perspose to reform the civil service by selecting a higher grade of men. But where will they find them in the Democratic party!

Mr. Storrs gave a scathing review of Tilden's record and character. He compared the Democratic and Republican platforms and principles

"WILD BILL." A Tribute to the Memory of James B. Hickock.

Reminiscences of the Life of Noted Frontiersman.

A Man Who Never "Drew Except to Kill.

His Heroic Defense of a Boy Who Had "Killed His Man."

How He Was Frightened by a Pretty Ohio Girl.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kan., Aug. 20.—In a recent issue of a Western paper I find under a title "The Dead Frontiersman" a short review of the life and characteristics of Mr. James B. Hickock,-better known throughout the country as "Wild Bill." While it is in the main correct as to certain incidents that have entered into his later years, he is. I think, deserving of more credit than the article gives him.

As an admirer of "clear grit," and the many manly qualifications he undoubtedly possessed, I wish to say a word in his favor, and add a few of my own personal recollections of the man. The news of his death, although not unexpected, will fill with sorrow

sopest physice I had ever seen. In its ex-cassite porp tions it recalled the autique. It was a figur Ward would delight to model as a was a figur was a figur ward would delight to model as a companie to his 'Indian.' Bill stood 6 feet and a th in his bright yellow moccasins. A cer-ain shirt, or frock it might be called, hur jauntily over his shoulders, and revealed belt which held two Colt's navy revolvers. His legs sloped gradually from the compact thigh to the feet, which were small, and turned inward as he walked. There was a singular grace and dignity of carriage about that figure which would have called your attention, meet it where you would. The head which crowned it was now covered by a large sombrero, undermeath which there shone out a quiet, manly face, so gentle in its expression as he greets you as utterly to belie the history of its owner; yet it is not a face to be trifled with. The lips thin and sensitive, the jaw not too square, the cheek-bones slightly prominent. A mass of fine black hair falls below the shoulders. The eyes, now that you are in friendly intercourse, are as gentle as a woman's. In truth, the woman's nature seems prominent throughout, and you cannot believe that you are looking into eyes that have pointed the way to death to hundreds of men."

I first saw Wild Bill in 1867 at Hays City, Kan., a town which, at that time.

FOR GENERAL ROUGHNESS HAD NO PARALLEL ON THE PLAINS.

Situated within a mile of Fort Hays,—headquarters of United States troops,—and being in the heart of the buffalo country, it drew together hunters, trappers, scouts, and other Western characters. In the capacity of City Marshal at this point Bill spent a part of two years, and was the mainstay and dependence of the few law-abiding citizens of the place.

It has been said of him that "knew no such thing as fear." Be that as it may, it is certain that he was an officer that never hesitated and never failed. Whether the disturbance to be quelled was a great or a small one (and they were generally of pretty good size in those times), and no matter how many six-shooters were making the music, Wild Bill's broad shoulders and long curling hair could be seen in the very midst, and himself cool, calm, and irresistible, disarming and arresting men who would have defied any other man in Kansas. It is true, that at such times it was often necessary, in order to "hold his own," to re

and in the rapid and wonderfully accurate use of them it is admitted he had no equal in the West. They were handsome ivory-handled articles, and were always at that time swinging to his belt. his belt.

The secret of Bill's success was his ability to draw and discharge his pistols with a rapidity that was truly wonderful, and a peculiarity of his was, that the two were presented and discharged simultaneously, being "out and off" before the average man had time to think about it. He never seemed to take any aim, yet he never missed.

before the average man had time to think about it. He never seemed to take any alm, yet he never missed.

Bill never did things by halves. When he drew his pistols it was always to shoot, and it was a theory of his that every man did the same. It is true that he has killed a great many men; but in a large number of cases it was done sedejendendo. Col. Nichols says: "In vain did I examine the scout's face for some evidence of murderous propensity. It was a gentle face, and singular only in the sharp angle of the eye, and, without any physiognomical reason for the opinion, I have thought his wonderful accuracy of aim was indicated by this peculiarity."

To a great extent Bill was a creature of circumstances, for having acquired a reputation as a "shot" and as a fearless man in early life, he was time and again called upon to defend himself by killing men against whom he had no ill-will whatever, who, in their mad desire for the name it would give them, attempted to kill him that, it might be said
"THERE IS THE MAN THAT 'KILLED 'WILD BILL.'"

Such a reputation has at last been earned, but to its owner's eternal shame be it said, at the sacrifice of the kind of honor that was the pride of his victim. Not a few have made desperate efforts to accomplish this before, and not a few in consequence have—"gone over to the majority."

I have said that Bill had many good manly

giving every one a chance. Illustration of this comes to my mind—an incident which occurred some years ago in a Kansas town well up in the then qualifications of roughness and law-lessness. A young man who had always displayed a desire to get along comfortably with everybody became, without any fault of his own, involved in a serious difficulty with one of Mark Twain's "Arkansas kind of men," and as a matter of life or death with him was obliged to send him into a permanent sleep upon the hill-side. The killing was done when with only a counter between them each man was looking into the other's "six-shooter." The pistol had hardly ceased smoking before the friends of the dead desperado began to collect in the room, and their manner indicated that "something was going to be done," and the young man, as he told me afterwards, "expected to be shot to pieces in two minnits." The excitement had drawn a crowd of curious observers, and among them "Wild Bill." His eye took in the situation at a glance, and, with his pecular swinging gait, he approached the victorious youth and said,

"SHAKE, BOY, YOU DID VELL."
and, turning his calm but determined face upon the rufflans, he continued, "Nov, you fellows, we have known this boy for some time, and there ain't any of you that can say anything against him. I am backing him." That was all,—and that was enough,—the boy was safe, for Bill in those days was a whole army in himself.

As a society man, Bill was not a success; he studiously avonded the company of ladies, and when by any chance or necessity he found himself with them, he shone out he all his bashfulness.

A somewhat ludicrous incident occurred while were holding the office of Myrshal that I have

self with them, he shone out m ari his basicanness.

A somewhat ludicrous incident occurred while he was holding the office of Mirshal, that I have mentioned. It will be remembered,—at least, by many who enjoyed them,—how popular excursion parties to the buffalo country were at that time; and as Hays Citywas a point from which the buffalo were easily accessible, many of them came there. At such times it was customary for the people of the town to gather at the depot upon the arrival of the train, to view the wealth and fashion of the East, as well is enjoy the laughable incidents that invariably srose.

the man. The news of his death, although not unexpected, will fill with sorrow kinghearts of his friends and companions in Kansas.—for many of them have learned from long acquaintance and actual knowledge of Bill to regard him as one of the best examples of the best class of our Western frontiersmen.

Every scout upon the plains seems to lose by general consent the name he brought to the country, and in its stead is endowed with a sobriquet suggested by some exploit or locality in which he has figured. Hence, Cody, Crawford, and Hickock have gradually given way to the well-known appellations of "BUFFALO BILL," "TEXAS JAGK," AND "WILD MILL."

The subject of this sketch has probably been written up as much as any man of his class in the West, but I have been sorry to see that only three writers that I now remember have regarded him as anything less than a lawless character, who went about killing men for amusement and reputation. This resulted, I think, not from a desire to be unjust, but from the lack of actual knowledge of him sufficient by present him in a better light.

Gen. Custer, under whom he served adage and the property and hole of the sum of the class and who from his extended experige was and who from his extended experige. When the converting the property was and who from his extended experige was an admirable of the proper and property was and who from his extended experige was an admirable of the proper adagement and reputation. This resulted, "May and the converting the property and property was a scompetent judge as to the merits of was a competent judge as to the merits of such characters, has given an admirable of the proper admirable was property and hole of the way to the proper admirable was property and proper

THE COAL MONOPOLY.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A convention of coal men was held at Niagara Falls to-day. The avowed object was to fix the prices of coal for September. The meeting was called in consequence of the breaking up of the coal combina quence of the breaking up of the coal combination. Messrs. Scott, of Eric, Dakin & Hedstrom, of this city, and other agents and representatives of the mining and coal railroad companies, were present. They had invited the leading coal dealers here and in the Northwest to meet and consult with them. There was an evident purpose to keep up the coal combination, if possible, west of Syracuse. It was advocated at the meeting that coal should not be transported through the Eric Canal in sufficient quantity this fall to affect the prices West, whatever it might be sold at in New York, but no definite action was had. It was decided to adjourn to next Wednesday at New York, the day after the great coal sale, which is to take place then, when they can act more intelligently. Present from Chicago, were J. A. Stone, A. J. Hoole, R. Law, A. D. Waldron, W. W. Crosby.

Philadeliphia, Aug. 24.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company issued a notice to-day that all of their outstanding contracts for coal may be annulled at the option of the purchaser, thus giving all dealers an opportunity to buy on the same footing. An informal meeting of the Coal Exchange was held to-day, and a committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Gowen and ascertain the line of policy he means to adopt. No action was taken in addition to this, except that it was decided to call a general meeting of the Exchange on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

Orders were sent out to-day to stop work at additional collieries, and it is quite probable that by Saturday there will be a large suspension of production.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Graphic says that representatives of the coal companies that distion. Messrs. Scott, of Erie, Dakin & Hed-

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Graphic says that representatives of the coal companies that dissolved the compact state that further action will be guided by the prices named at the auction sale of the 500,000 tons on Tuesday next. Several thousand tons of coal were sold to-day on a basis of next Tuesday's sale.

All sorts of rumors and statements are being circulated. One of these, which could be traced to no reliable source, was to the effect that All sorts of rumors and statements are being circulated. One of these, which could be traced to no reliable source, was to the effect that Tucsday's sale would not take place. Another was that the four companies interested in the sale of the 500,000 tons would secure the services of dummies to prevent the sale being made at too low a figure. It is, however, generally conceded by all the company officials that the reduction in price will be about \$1 per ton. After Tuesday's sale representatives of the Lehigh region will meet to schedule their rates on the basis of the sale. The managers of the companies state it as their belief that there will be another combination, but not during the present year, and that, when it is formed, it will include all authracite interests, and not be conducted at loose ends, as they say was the case with the combination recently dissolved. Meantime individual operators in the Lehigh region will have to succumb to the pressure, and, finding that they cannot conduct their business under the rates that may be made, will either be obliged to go into bankruptey or remain idle until a more favorable aspect of affairs is presented.

The general feeling in the trade is one of uneastness, and almost the universal shutting down of mines is creating intense excitement. Not only will mines suffer from the present state of things, but individual operators will also more or less feel the pinch, while it is scarcely probable that the public will derive any particular benefit. Prominent dealers express the opinion that the price of coal will not be greatly reduced, but a fair average rate will be sustained.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Proria, Ill., Aug. 24.—Mrs. John M. Wilson committed suicide this morning at 6 o'clock by was time and again called upon to defend himself by killing men against whom he had no illed will whatever, who, in their mad desire for the name it would give them, attempted to kill him that, it might be said "THERE IS THE MAN THAT KILLED "WILD BILL.""

Such a reputation has at last been earned, but to its owner's eternal shame be it said, at the sacrifice of the kind of honor that was the pride of his victim. Not a few have made desperate differts to accomplish this before, and not a few in consequence have—"gone over to the many goal many qualities, not the least of which was genuine bravery, and I believe it can be said of him in the characteristic language that I once heard come from an old "prairie man" over the body of his dead friend, "They got away with him; but he was the sandiest man that ever struck in the Western country."

It can never be said of Bill that he was the unprovoked assailant of any man; indeed, he was always a friend to the weak, and liberal in shooting herself with a revolver, in the

NASBY. " Occur-Account of an

rence" at the Corners. A True Statement of the Killing of Six "Nig-

How the Chivalry Were Forced into a Collision of Races.

gers."

doesn't want to.

CRIME.

PEORIA NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 24.—The police yesterday

searched a second-hand store kept by Morris Raphael and found it to be a fence for stolen

goods. Property valued at \$500 was found there, which has been stolen during the last two months in Peoria, Galesburg, El Paso, and

FORGERY CASE.

seems he was playing detective for \$100 which he was to receive from the bank for catching

Greene, the alledged principal, and at the same time playing the part of partner of Greene in the business. The case is to be sifted to-mor-

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 24.—John Renger yesterday made complaint that John Hoff had forged his name to a \$100 note, for which Esquire McMahon bound Hoff over in \$500 bonds, which he gave.

BROKE JAIL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 24.—John Williams, Ed Holleran, and Anderson Grierson broke jall last night by prying open the bars in the window, and have not yet been found. Will-lams is a negro of slight build, 5 feet 7 inches

high, 30 years old. Holleran is 5 feet 61/4 inches high, dark curly hair, black eyes, 22 years of age. Fifty dollars reward is offered for Williams, and

FATALLY STABBED. DAYTON, O., Aug. 24.—A colored man named Charles Glass was killed at an early hour this

morning by another colored man named Graham. Glass attacked Graham, striking him

over the head with a cane, whereupon Graham struck him twice with a clasp knife, severing the jugular vein. Glass died from loss of blood before assistance could be obtained. Graham was arrested, and he claims that he struck the blow in self-defense.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

TENNESSEE. Mumphis, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Sheriff Harris, of Crockett County, whose arrest under the en-

forcement act was reported last night, was to-day held to ball in the sum of \$2,000 to answer the charge before the next term of the United States Circuit Court. John Hunt, charged with being accessory, was discharged.

ALLEGED ABORTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 24.—A Coroner's nquest in the matter of the Josie S. Gallagher

abortion was begun to-day. Dr. Gumpert, the accused, has been released on \$5,000 bail to await the action of the jury.

CASUALTIES.

TERRIBLE INJURIES. Sr. Louis, Aug. 24.—John Miller, of Troy,

Kan., aged 25, fell from a fourth-story window in the Saunders House at St. Joseph, this morning at 4 o'clock, and received frightful injuries. Both legs and both arms were broken. He was also injured internally, and will die.

COLLISION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 24.—By a collision on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, be-

tween a mail and a freight train, the engines were wrecked, and several passengers injured; one, Mrs. Langley, probably fatally.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—In the Upper
Lake Region and Upper Mississippi Valley, rising and high barometer, falling temperature,

northwest to north winds, and generally fai

weather, succeeding local storms from Southern Missouri to Lower Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Aug. 24.—This has been the hottest day of the season, the mercury standing 98° in the shade.

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Aug. 24.—The most severe hall, rain, and wind storm experienced here since the tornado of July 4, 1873, came this afternoon. A good deal of harm was done to shade trees, corn, and fences. During the storm lightning struck the brewery of J. & C. Frye, but did not destroy it.

LOCAL OBSENVATIONS.

Time. Bar, Thr Hu. Wind. Rn. Weather

6:53 a. m. 29.97 78 82 8. W. fresh. ... Clear. 11:18 a. m. 29.93 83 67 K. E. fresh. ... Fair. 2:00 p. m. 29.93 83 07 E. fresh. ... Fair. 3:55 p. m. 29.92 78 86 8. fresh. ... 88 Fair. 9:00 p. m. 29.92 78 78 78 8. fresh. ... Fair. 10:18 p. m. 29.91 78 818 fresh. ... Fair.

Maximum thermometer. 85. Minimum, 72. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 24-Midnight.

Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain | Weather

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PURE HAVANA TOBACCO.

PURE HAVANA TOBACCO.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—The Voz de Cuba is taking all possible pains to prove the fact that large quantities of foreign tobacco have been clandestinely imported into this port. In an article to-day the Vox de Cuba says: "We, in connection with other persons, who are well informed in the matter, have examined four different samples taken from tobacco stored in warehouses here, which proved to be Porto Rico, Santa Domingo, Honduras, and Kentucky tobacco." The Vox de Cuba further says there are warehouses here in which the quantity of foreign tobacco stored exceeds, in proportion, from ten to twenty times that imported from Porto Rico.

Toledo Blade. CONFEDRIT X ROADS, WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY, Aug. 19, 1876.—To prevent mis-representashen at the North I hassen to give a troothful account uv an occurrence wich took place at the Corners last week, wich is regretted by every citizen. It will be publisht in every Ablishun paper uv the North that the Democ-risy uv the Corners killed six niggers last Toos-day, without coz. The killin I admit—the coz I insist the niggers furnisht theirselves. This is a troo statement uv wat will be called

the "Corners Massacre." John Pogram, the Deekin's oldest son, is, and alluz hez bin, and alluz will be, a troo Southern shivalry. He waz reconstructed, and accepted the sitooation, but niggers riles him, wich he is not to be held accountable for, for it's con

John wuz in a frame uv mind Toosday mornin He hed 4 akers uv grass wich needed cuttin, and he hed tride in vane to git some one to do it. Not a nigger could be hire for love or money, ez Not a nigger could he hire for love or money, ez they wuz all cuttin their own, and, ez we hevnt' eny Northern whites here, uv course no white man cood be hed to do manyel labor.

And to add to his discontent Joe Bigler hed sejested to him that to save the grass he (Pogram) mite cut it hisself; wich insult he darsent resent, Joe bein handy with his revolver.

John hed bin layin on his back in Bascom's fur two hours, argooin that the South wuz a goin to rooin fur want of labor, when some one remarkt to him:

"There goes Joe."

Joe wuz (I say wuz, fur Joe isn't now) formerly a slave uv John's father, and John knew that he hedn't nothin to do that wuz pressin, and he went out and halled him:

"Stop, yoo d—d black son of a—!"

"Wat do yoo want!" wuz his insolent reply.

ply. I want you to cut that grass uv mine, back

"I want yoo to cut that grass uv mine, back uv the barn, d—n your black heart!"

"I can't do it," wuz the anser.
I will not give the conversashen in full, but enuff to say that the nigger wuz ez impoodent ez he cood be. Finally, when pressed fur a reason fur not cuttin the grass, the nigger sed plumply that he'd do the work ef John wood pay him \$4.50 that he'd owd him fur work over two yeers, and pay fur this in advance!

Uv course, John hed but one thing to do. Roused by this insult to madnis, he sailed into Joe, and Joe hed the insolence to strike bak. And the awdashus nigger wood hev whaled him of the rest uv us hadn't come to the reskoo.
In the melee the nigger wuz killed, and we went back and took a drink.
It occurred to us that this ackshen uv Joe's wuz intendid to bring on a collision betwixt the two races, and we determined to nip it in the bud.

Anticipatin a dreadful conflik we armed our-

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—The Enquirer's Ber-kly Springs (W. Va.) special says: S. W. Craw-ford, a quack doctor, confined in jail there charged with poisoning William Johnson, a respectable citizen, two weeks ago, was taken from jail by a body of masked men late last night and hanged. Anticipatin a dreadful conflik we armed ourwars are aliuz bloody.

We went to the late Joe's house and found We went to the late Joe's house and found that he hed a shot-gun, an axe, and a hoe, evidently arms to be yoosed agin us.

On the way to another nigger's house to search for arms, we diskivered the nigger in his feeld pretendin to be at work. On seein us he run ontil Issaker Gavitt, who is death on a nigger st 60 yards, put a bali through him and he stopped.

Uv course that nigger intendid to rise agin the whites. Ef HE DIDN'T, WATDID HERUN FOR?

Troo. We hed shot-guns, riffes, and revolvers. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—John and James Sweeney, desperadoes and moon-shiners, who have been raiding the counties along the southern border of the State for three years, were brought here to-day under arrest by a Deputy Marshal.

the whites. Ef HE DIDN'T, WAT DID HE BUN FOR?
Troo, we hed shot-guns, riffes, and revolvers, but wat rite hed he to spose that we meant to yoose 'em on him?

The next house we cum to we found the nigger a loafn in his front door yard. He hed his hayin all done, and was harnessin his mules to cum to town. There cood be but one interpretashen put onto this move. He wuz a goin to the Corners, to jine the movement agin us. When we asked him "where in h—I he wuz a goin?" he ansered in the most feendish manner that he wuzn't aware that it wuz any uv our biznis, and went on harnessin his animals.

Ez a measure uv safety his hed wuz blowd off, and we went on.

I cannot defend the ackehen uv our people after this, except by sayin that they wuz maddened by wot they had diskivered, and shot every nigger they cood find. Nor kin I blame em. The niggers hev withheld from us that

every nigger they cood find. Nor kin I blame em. The niggers hev withheld from us that confidence nessary to good feelin. Ever sence they got the nooze uv that Hamburg trouble they hev showed theirselves ez little ez possible, and when they came to the Corners to trade they irritated us by goin to Pollock's, and gettin home ez suddeuly as they could.

Think uv it. Here we wuz in the midst uv a populashen uv inferior beins a thirstin for our blood, armed ez I hev showd, and menacin us in every way. We found axes or hoes in or about every house, and frekently shot-guns, wich they hed bin too cunnin to load till they wanted to yoose em.

And wat waz more damnin evidence uv ther guift, the moment we appered to em the blood-thirsty wretches, feelin that ther purposes waz discovered, run like rabbits. Not one uv em hed the hardinood to stand afore us and anser

discovered, run like raphits. Not one uv em hed the hardihood to stand afore us and anser the questions we put to em.

I will say that things wuz done under the heat uv passion, wich I can't apologize for. Two wimmin wuz killed, but it wuz accidental. Issaker Gavitt hed his rifle ded onto the husband uv one uv em, and the imprudent woman rushed afore him and reseeved a ball that wuzn't intendid for her. The other aboosed Capt. M'Pelter by orderin him out uv her house, and uv course his shot-gun went off and she expired.

I hev no apology to offer for the takin off uv the first two niggers; our sitooashen must be considered. These people wich is a thirstin for our blood wuz wunst our property, and we eggsactid uv em not only obejenes, but respect. Now, by the ackshen uv a tyranicle Government, they hev become voters, and insist that afore the law they are our ekals. When they meet us, they bow, but they refoose to take orf ther hats, or acknowledge that they are, in any sense, inferior beins. They come to the poles beside us, they won't work for us onless they choose to, and in every wav they impose upon us.

Kin a high-toned shivelry endoor this? It can't be expected. We want peece, but they must observe the only condishns onto wich peece is possible,

And in their insubordinashen they are abbetted by that feend Joe Bigler. When Deekin

And in their insubordinashen they are abbetted by that feend Joe Bigler. When Deckin Pogram, that blessed saint, wantid yaller Ton, wich wuz afore the War his nigger, to work for him, Joe Bigler mockinly urged him to do it.

"There is a scriptooral injunckshun onto yoo," sed Joe to the nigger, "wich is, 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy daze may be long in the land.' Yoor mother wuz sold South afore the war, when yoo wuz a year old, so yoo can't honor her; but yoo have yoor father spared to yoo."

Ez Tom is half white, and ez by a singler coincidence he resembles the Deckin, it wuz an insult to that good man wich the niggers all jined in.

But despite all this provocashen I spose the North will howl in this case eggsackly ez it did in that matter at Hamburg, and yoose it aginst

us.

Instid uv its bein ez a reason for votin aginst Tilden, it affords the best recson for supportin the great reformer. Elect him, and we will hev the niggers in sich a shape that they cannot give us reasons for killing uv em. Give us the controle uv the Government four yeers, and we will make em so valuable to us that we can't afford to your protections on em. For this ford to yoose our shot-guns on em. For this reason every humanitarian, every lover uv the nigger, ought to work nite and day for our success.

Petholeum V. Nassy, Reformer.

During the rainstorm yesterday afternoon the barn of J. D. Tully, in the brickyard or Thirty-third street, near the river, was struck by lightning and badly wrecked. A goat-inside was instantly killed, and five horses standing close by were badly stanned, but soon recov-covered. No other damage was done.

covered. No other damage was done.

T.-F. O'Brien came to the Armory late last night with a sorrowful tale about the loss of a horse and wagou. He ventured a look at one brought in with John Smith and P. J. Dellery, who were caught stealing from a Lake street grocery, and at once identified the rig as his. The two thieves owned up, and will plead guilty to both larcenies to-day.

George Monroe, William Harrington, George Munger, and Albert Bradley, old professionals in the bunko and swindling line, were "vagged" last evening by Detectives Gallagher and Slayton. The quartette have but recently returned to town, but at once upon their arrival commenced to hunt the green and gawky Granger.

William F. Essex, saloon-keeper at No. 88 South Halsted street, is a henpecked husband; in other words his wife wears the breeches, and like a thorough Sorosister makes William hump his back to keep in her good graces. Yes-

terday she varied his penance by giving him a dose of horse-whip. It is somewhat more than a month since William was able to draw a sober breath, and this, together with his humiliating punishment made him wish that he were even dead. Then he drove a nail into a rear door of his saloon, attached a strap to it, and strung himself up in true hangman style. A witness, Baxter Cobb, envied the poor fellow the joys of strangulation from out of this wicked world, and jerked the churlish saloon-keeper back to terra firms by cutting the strap. He who hangs, and is cut down, may hang some day when he doesn't want to. PASTIMES.

Four Trotting Events Finished at Poughkeepsie Yesterday.

Goldsmith Maid Distances All the Past Ones Except Bodine.

Postponement of the Chicago-St. Louis Game --- Bostons vs. Athletics.

THE TURF. POUGHKEEPSIE. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 24.-The postponed race of yesterday for the 2:39 class was won by Mattle, with Trie a close second and Planter 8 lengths behind. Time, 2:24%. In the postponed 2:22 race Adelaide won the sixth heat in 2:24%. Sensation second, Slow-Go third. The Seventh heat was taken by Slow-Go in 2:24%. Adelaide second, Sensation third. The eighth heat and race was won by Slow-Go in 2:25%. Adelaide second, Sensation third.

two months in Feoria, Galesburg, El Paso, and other places. Raphael has been committed to jail in default of \$1,000 bail.

Last evening the police also arrested nine men, who are suspected of having stolen the goods, and who are believed to be a portion of the gang that has committed a long series of burglaries and robberies in this city during the last five months. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 24.—Levi Cox was this evening arrested, charged with complicity in the Mulligan bank forgery on the 22d inst. It

William H. 2:23¼, 2:24¼, 2:23¾.

The next contest was the free-for-all, the starters being Goldsmith Maid, Smuggler, Judge Fullerton, Lulu, and Bodine. The Maid sold at the rate of two to one against the field. The appearance of all the horses was the signal for cheering. In the first heat the Maid had the pole; Smuggler second, Fullerton third, Bodine fourth, Lulu outside. Eleven scores and they got away, the Maid leading round the turn, Smuggler second, Bodine third, Fullerton fourth, Lulu breaking. Going to the quarter, the Maid dashed right away from all of them, Smuggler and Fullerton both breaking. At the quarter the Maid was fourteen lengths ahead of Bodine, he twenty lengths ahead of Smuggler, and he ten lengths ahead of Fullerton. Going down the back stretch Lulu again broke badly. The Maid passed the half mile 10 lengths in advance of Bodine, who was 20 lengths ahead of Lulu, she 20 lengths ahead of Smuggler, and fullerton in E16¼.

In the second heat Bodine had 2 lengths the best of the start, and held it going round the turn, the Maid making two of her peculiar breaks between the turn and quarter, and at the latter place Bodine was a length ahead. On the back stretch the Maid closed the gap, lapping Bodine, but broke again and fell back a length. Once more she closed the gap, and they passed the half-mile neck and neck. Between the half and three-quarter pole the Maid skipped, and then shoved to the front. Bodine, however, hung on her wheel, the Maid breaking just a little, and they shot the three-quarter post neck and neck. Coming down the home-stretch the Maid broke, and they shot the three-quarter post neck and neck. Coming down the home-stretch the Maid broke, and they shot the three-quarter post neck and neck. Coming down the home-stretch the Maid broke, and they shot the three-quarter post neck and neck. Coming down the home-stretch the Maid broke, and they shot the three-quarter post neck and neck. Coming down the home-stretch the Maid broke, and they shot the three-quarter, and at the quarte

lost two of them, held the length shead at the three-quarter, and came in an easy winner of the heat and race by eight lengths in 2:20.

SUMMARY.

Purse \$4,000, open to all; first, \$2,000; second, \$1,000; third, \$600; fourth, \$400.

Goldsmith Maid.

1 1 1

Bodine.

2 2 3

Smaggier.

Lulu.

Fillester. Fullerton discrete first heat, quarter, 35; half. 1:07%; mile, 2:18%. Second heat, quarter, 37; half. 110; mile, 2:18%. Third heat, quarter, 35%; half, 1:09%; mile, 2:20.

EARLYILLE, ILL.

half, 1:00%; mile, 2:20.

Early LLE, ILL.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 24.—The third day's meeting at Earl Park was slightly cooler than the preceding day. There were over 2,000 spectators present at 9 o'clock. The unfinished race of last evening, the 2:33 class, was called. It was a walk-away for Sooner in 2:3434, Wilder second, Sophia Temple third. An immense amount of cash changed hands on the result of this race.

this race

THE TRIGGER.

THE TRIGGER.
TOURSAMENT AT GALESBURG, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribana.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 24.—A shooting tournament of three days' duration, under the auspices of the Galesburg shooting and fishing club, commenced at the fair-grounds in this city to-day. Entries are open to all amateur sportsmen in good standing. Altogether there are eight purses to be shot for, aggregating \$2,205. Out of some fifteen entries, Riehman, Griffith, Tyers, Martin, Brooks, and Stockseem to be, thus far, the successful competitors.

AQUATIC THE YACHT BACE.

The race between the yachts Ina and Frolis will take place to-morrow morning. The boats will start at 9:15 a. m. from the foot of Twelfth street. It was designed at first to run out 15 miles and return, but in order to accommodate spectators the scheme has been changed, and the boats will run out 71/2 miles, and return and reneat.

New York, Aug. 24.—Fifty-one workmen from Paris, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Ly-ons, and other cities of France, who were sent boats will run out 7% miles, and return and repeat.

The third annual regatts for the Sheridan prize (a solid silver yacht valued at \$200) will be sailed on Geneva Lake to-morrow, beginning at 10:30. The contestants will be the Fleetwing, by Henry Strong; Nettie, by the Hon. Julien S. Rumsey; Geneva, by Gen. A. C. Ducat; Mischief, by Com. N. K. Fairbanks; Lotus, by Cadet A. C. Ducat, Jr., U. S. Military Academy; and Dauntless, by D. F. Whiteing.

Mr. Rumsey, having already won the emblem twice, will become its owner, if he be again successful, for which reason every fair attempt will be made to beat the Nettie, and an exciting race will be the result. by the French Government to visit the Exhibi-tion in Philadelphia and study the improvements which are making in the different trades that which are making in the different trades that they represent, have arrived.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

IOWA CITY, 1a., Aug. 24.—Mr. Herbert S. Fairall, city editor of the Daily Republican, of this city, was married last night to Miss Lillie Adams, daughter of a leading citizen of this county. Adams, daughter of a leading citizen of this county.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 24.—The State Comptroller publishes notice that past due coupons of July 18, 1875, of the bonds of this State, with outstanding coupon bonds of 1874, and January, 1875, will be paid on and after the 18th proximo at the Fourth National Bank of New York, or State Treasurer's office, Nashville.

BASE-BALL. BOSTON VS. ATHLETIC.

Too MUCH RAIN.

The game between the Chicago and St. Louis Clubs set for yesterday was not played on account of a severe rain-storm, which put the grounds in bad shape, though the sun was merrily shining at 3:45, the hour set for the game, and the cars were crowded with people who, taking their ene from the weather overhead, were on their way to disappointment. The game intended for yesterday will be played to-day, and the tenth and hast of the series to-morrow.

SETTL McNeil Secures th

Contra Notwithstanding

the Stone-C Commissioner Tabor Expectations of

Messrs. Cleary ar dulge in Exp

The County Board met shortly after 2 o'clock, al

present, and Commission chair. The usual mixed The majority and mine Joint Committee on Public lie Service, in relation to read at the last meeting

the benefit of Commis absent last Monday. The Chairman then am tion was, whether the mis-be substituted for the maj-Mr. Burdick asked if c not first in order.
The Chairman said they had a few remarks to ma

lar guide for anybody abou

provements as this new Co was to get the number of

posed building and multi

foot, which would gi this total came within the tify the improvement. 1 gave 38,532 square plied by 125 feet, gave 38,532 square plied by 125 feet, building, gave 4,816,500 multiplied by 32 cents gr \$1,541,280, the cost outsit the calculations of archite lowed 60 per cent for the and 40 per cent for the per cent of \$1,541,280 was the inside. Hence, if the with the building inside of the dome, they would be just the work. Now 60 per cent \$1924,768. The architect? cut stone, including the destimated that the cut would cost \$640,000. Add masonry and brick-work, for the roof, the calculatinated of \$916,000, and margin of \$5,000 in f with the work would bring \$1,780,000, including the dome the shell proper If, by this calculation, the got inside of \$640,000, the teed in proceeding. Mr that this was the case, an ahow that McNeil's bid c and demonstrated certain faction that McNeil's what he could furnish the some of Mr. Fanning's question.

After the Commissione question.
After the Commission

of forty minutes,
Commissioner Burdick
gentleman was treating the Board a little unfairly
speech, and no one kne
word. Commissioner Holden Commissioner that he s interruption the other da every member would un stred to be done in the then proceeded with his a street to be done in the then proceeded with his a linols, and finally content of Walker's stone was for the Court-House, tioned that he supported With regard to the position of the position of the submitted to Aldermen: Aldermen: This will certify that t

stone from Lake Superior of sppearance of a very durab of its texture and pleasing desirable material. I wou desirable material. I wor recommending such stone ing, provided it can be obt titles in proper time, and o sample exhibited. I under furnish this stone is about. From all the evidence gard to the Lake Superior indorse the sentiments of

The Commissioner s showed that if this Boar to-day, in all probability fore the building would the conferences which w The speaker went on to the contract to a local n ployment to a large t concluded by again expr

THE WORKINGM was present, and that h for the Board. He ther the rules and allow the Mr. Burdick moved to allow any communication allow any communication to be read.

The latter motion was read a communication is advocating the use of as against convict labor and ing of John Price's st. denominated "as the lawho, they said, were not the craft. The prote of names.

On motion of Mr. Mc tion was placed on file.

The following communication. Aug. 24, 185

tion was placed on file.

The following commu
Curcaco, Aug. 24, 187
Board of Commissions
stone-cutters of Chicag
do hereby beg leave to
body against the action
on Public Buildings as
mending the awarding of
stone of the Court. Hous
McNeil & Son, and in so
lowing reasons therefor:
First—That McNeil &
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fact by their numerons
which both the stone-de
the city have been defra
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Third—That his bid
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his bid is not the low
higher for the whole wo
aers, Measrs. Fanning his bod is not the lowe bigher for the whole we acrs, Mesars, Fanning: Fourth—That on acco and incompetency, if the laborers and workingus lieving as we do that a could not fail to be

could not fail to be interest.

Fifth—That we hear persons who may vote fithem, for the reason will be sacrificed to the against us, and our right we fully weigh the made by those who have the Walker ring, and a sponsible for their deep less and protestations. In presenting this suipect some sort of cowe especially expect of whom we have suppossible for their deep whom we have suppossible for the country and eity. was read from O. L. nish stone from the Superior, the best b duced to this market, delivered on the pier.

duced to this market, delivered on the pier stated he would fur guarantees for the foroposed contract. A communication Company was also revesterday's Tribuna Mr. Burdick moved communications from Joint Committee. Mr. McCaffrey mov made a speech in fav surprised that the stable motives of the first state of the motives of the first state of the first sta

FIMES.

Events Finished at psie Yesterday.

Distances All the Fast Except Bodine.

the Chicago-St. Louis tons vs. Athletics.

UGHKEEPSIE. N. Y., Aug. 24.—The posterday for the 2:29 class was nd. Time, 2:241/4. 2:22 race Adelaide 4. Sensation second, Slow-renth heat was taken by Slow-idelaide second, Sensation heat and race was won by Adelaide second, Sensation

E TURF.

sons attended the afternoon race, 2:32 class, there were a Therndale as the favorite. SUMMARY.
aorses that have never beaten \$1,000; second, \$500; third,

dis.

speed, collared and passed won the heat by two length

at they got the word evenly, cound the turn, and breaking, away from Bodine. She was dat the quarter, broke, and held the length ahead at the by eight lengths in 2:20.

SUMMARY.
Dento all, first, \$2,000; second, of fourth, \$400.

dis. d. quarter, 35; half, 1:0714; cond heat, quarter, 37; half, f. Third heat, quarter, 35%; 2:20.

REVILLE, H.L.

Repatch to The Tribune.

Aug. 24.—The third day's ark was slightly cooler than ark was slightly cooler than ark was slightly cooler. The unfinished 2, the 2:33 class, was called. Tor Sooner in 2:344, Wilder emple third. An immense anged hands on the result of

was then taken up and the for all pacers, for a purse horses competed, Sucker lty, and the race was won by heats. Billy being distanced it 3:24 and 3:26/4. The alternoon was for 3-minutes of \$600. Botts sold as the field \$10 to \$9, and his o heats kept him steady in Janesville, taking the next avorite at \$10 to \$4, and her 'Blues' the money of her

34; 2:344; 2:34; 2:32. for horses of the 2:38 class twelve entries; fibe com-as the favorite, \$5 to \$3, in

1 1 1
2 5 2
3 2 3
3 2 3
4 3 5
4 3 5
4 4 6004; 2:36; 2:34.

COLN, ILL.
atch to The Tribune.
c. 24.—To-day's races at the
roy from 10,000 to 15,000 peror-all trot, for a purse of
st, Loafer, and Mollie Morwalked away with three
Loafer second,—time 2:34,
the mile and repeat, for a
da Lambert, Mickey Free,
the first dash was won by
cond, time 1:49. The secwere won by Ida, Mickey
1 1:53.

TRIGGER. AT GALESBURG, ILL. the fair-grounds in this are open to all amateur anding. Altogether there be shot for, aggregating fifteen entries, Kleinman, ttin, Brooks, and Stock the successful competi-

JATIC : CHT RACE. CHT RACE. the yachts Ina and Frolle row morning. The boats from the foot of Twelfth ned at first to run out 15 in order to accommodate has been changed, and the miles, and return and re-

regatta for the Sheriday ht valued at \$300) will be to-morrow, beginning at to will be the Fleetwing, ettie, by the Hon. Julien by Gen. A. C. Ducat; K. Fairbanks; Lotus, Jr., U. S. Military Acad-P. F. Whiteing, already won the emblem wher, if he be again such every fair attempt will tie, and an exciting race

H RAIN.
Chicago and St. Louis
ras not played on acstorm, which put the
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e crowded with people
out the weather overthe weather overty to disappointment.
sterday will be played
d hast of the series to-

McNeil Secures the Court-House Contract.

SETTLED.

Notwithstanding the Protests of the Stone-Cutters.

Commissioner Tabor Disappoints the Expectations of His Friends.

Messrs. Cleary and Holden Indulge in Explanations.

The County Board met yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock, all the Commissioners present, and Commissioner Johnson in the chair. The usual mixed assembly occupied the

lobby.

The majority and minority reports of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Pub-lic Service, in relation to Court-House stone, read at the last meeting, were again read for the benefit of Commissioner Tabor, who was absent last Monday.

The Chairman then announced that the ques-

tion was, whether the minority report should be substituted for the majority report. Mr. Burdick asked if communications were

not first in order.

The Chairman said they were not.

MR. HOLDEN
had a few remarks to make. There was a regular guide for anybody about to build such improvements as this new Court-House. This rule was to get the number of cubic feet in the proposed building and multiply that by 32 cents per foot, which would give the total cost. If this total came within the margin it would justify the improvement. This new building was 838 feet long by 114 feet wide, which gave 38,532 square feet. This, multi-plied by 125 feet, the height of the

plied by 125 feet, the height of the building, gave 4.816,500 cubic feet, which multiplied by 32 cents gave the grand total of \$1,541,280, the cost outside of the dome. In the calculations of architects they generally allowed 60 per cent for the shell of the building, and 40 per cent for the inside work. This 40 per cent of \$1,541,280 was \$615,512, the cost of the inside. Hence, if the county could go on with the building inside of that figure, outside the dome, they would be justified in going on with the work. Now 60 per cent of this amount was \$124,768. The architect's entire estimate for cut stone, including the dome, was \$875,000. He estimated that the cut stone for this portion would cost \$640,000. Adding the estimate for masonry and brick-work, \$217,000, and \$47,000 for the roof, the calculating Holden made out a total of \$916,000, and said this would leave a margin of \$8,000 in favor of proceeding with the work. The estimates for inside work would bring the amount up to \$1,780,000, including the dome. Excluding the dome the shell proper would cost \$924,768. If, by this calculation, the cut-stone could be got inside of \$640,000, the county were guaranteed in proceeding. Mr. Holden maintained that this was the case, and then proceeded to show that McNeil's bid came within the figure, and demonstrated certainly to his own satisfaction that McNeil's was the safest bid and

and demonstrated certainly to his own satisfaction that McNeil's was the safest bid and that he could furnish the best security, although some of Mr. Fanning's securities were beyond After the Commissioner had spoken upwards of forty minutes, Commissioner Burdick said he thought the

commissioner Burdick said he thought the gentleman was treating the other members of the Board a little unfairly. He had made a long speech, and no one knew which report he favored.

Commissioner Holden reminded his brother Commissioner Holden reminded his brother Commissioner that he spoke an hour without interruption the other day. Before he finished every member would understand what he desired to be done in the premises. Mr. Holden then proceeded with his geological history of Illinois, and finally contended that the formation of Walker's stone was just what they wanted for the Court-House. He incidentally mentioned that he supported the majority report. With regard to the position of the city on this question, he submitted the following from two Aldermen:

With regard to the position of the city on this question, he submitted the following from two Aldermen:

This will certify that the sample of red sandstone from Lake Superior of William Short has the appearance of a very durable stone. The fineness of its texture and pleasing color render it a very desirable material. I would have no hesitation in recommending such stone for the City-Hall building, provided it can be obtained in sufficient quantities in proper time, and of uniform color with the sample exhibited. I understand that the bid to furnish this stone is about \$497,000. I cannot understand why this bid should be set aside by the authorities, and a limestone bid of \$540,000 be preferred, as the sandstones in my judgment are preferable to any of our Illinois limestones.

The County Attorney give his opinion on the financial question.

The county Attorney give his opinion on the financial question.

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The County Attorney give his opinion on the financial question.

The County Attorney give his opinion on the forder.

Commissioner Burdick—Then I understand the to built to build the Court-House whether we have the mone swould soon lose their charm, and your property one-half its value.

And must we still endure they are called, that are the delight of badlebys, and stragglers, offer any factious motions here, but I want this thing acted upon intelligently. I don't want th

preferred, as the sandstones in my judgment are preferable to any of our Illinois limestones.

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL.

From all the evidence we have before us in regard to the Lake Superior red sandstone, I can but indorse the sentiments of John M. Van Osdei.

A. H. SMITH.

The Commissioner said those documents showed that if this Board falled to take action to-day, in all probability it would be a year before the building would commence, owing to the conferences which would have to be held. The speaker went on to say that the awarding of the contract to a local man would provide em-ployment to a large number of people. He concluded by again expressing himself in favor of the meight respective. of the majority report.

Mr. Schmidt announced that a representative

was present, and that he had a communication for the Board. He therefore moved to suspend the rules and allow the gentleman to be heard. Mr. Burdick moved to suspend the rules and allow any communications that might be offered to be read.

The latter motion was passed and the Clerk read a communication from the stone-cutters, advocating the use of sandstone, and protesting against convict labor and the action of a meeting of John Price's stone-cutters, whom they denominated "as the Post-Office crowd," and who, they said, were not responsible members of the craft. The protest was signed by a host of names.

tion was placed on file.

The following communication was also read:

tion was placed on file.

The following communication was also read:
CHICAGO, Aug. 24, 1876.—To the Honorable the
Board of Commissioners of Cook County: The
stone-cutters of Chicago, in meeting assembled,
do hereby beg leave to protest to your honorable
body against the action of your Joint Committee
on Public Buildings and Public Service recommending the awarding of the contract for the cutstone of the Court-House and City-Hall to William
McNeil & Son, and in so doing would give the following reasons therefor:

First—That McNeil & Son are irresponsible parties, have been so adjudged heretofore by your,
honorable body, and themselves demonstrated the
lact by their numerous failures on contracts, in
which both the stone-dealers and workingmen of
the city have been defranded.

Second—They are incompetent for the work,
financially and mechanically, for while being
known as stone-masons they are unknown as
stone-cutters, and whatever reputation they have
enjoyed in the community is as "nobblers," or
mechanics of the very lowest order.

Third—That his bid is informal, and was not
considered until it had been demonstrated that it,
was impossible for Walker to get the work; that it
is not bous-fide, inasmuch as he has a partnership
with other parties which he appears to have
abrogated, and further for the reason that he is
backed by an interest, Mr. Walker, who is said to
have entered into an agreement to crush out local
mechanical skill by the use of convict labor; that
his bid is not the lowest for cutting, and is even
higher for the whole work than that of his partners, Messrs, Fanning and Hennessey.

Fourth—That on account of his irresponsibility
and incompetency, if the award is made to him the
laborers and workingmen will be the sufferers, believing as we do that a combination exists which
could not fail to be detrimental to the public
linterest.

Figure—That we heartily denounce any and all
persons who may vote for the award being made to

interest.

Fifth—That we heartily denounce any and all persons who may vote for the award being made to them, for the reason that by voting for them we will be sacrificed to the interest of a combination against us, and our rights will be endangered. We fully weigh the protestations of rigndship.

was read from O. L. Wheelock offering to furnish stone from the quarries of L'Anse, Lake Superior, the best brown-sandstone ever introduced to this market, at 60 cents per cubic foot, delivered on the pier in this city. Mr. Wheelock stated he would furnish acceptable bonds and guarantees for the faithful performance of the proposed contract.

A communication from the Watat Granite ompany was also read. It was published in settendary Transcription yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Mr. Burdick moved to refer all the foregoing communications from the stone-cutters to the

Joint Committee.

Mr. McCaffrey moved to put them on file, and made a speech in favor of his motion. He was surprised that the stone-cutters should question the motives of the Board. He thought they

should have all confidence in the Board that it would not employ convict labor. The majority of the Board had always been friendly to the stone-cutters, and meant to be so in future.

MR. M'GILORAY,
the representative of the stone-cutters, was allowed by the Board to say that they had consulted legal gentlemen, who considered that, unless the clause against convict labor was in the contract, they would not be safe. He said McNeil was no mechanic, and that he was the straw man for Edwin Walker, who had told him so, and that McNeil had offered him, McGiloray, the foremanship of the job, but he would not accept it.

the foremanance
accept it.
Mr. McNeil—You lie!
Mr. McGiloray—It is not a lie. [Excitement
in the lobby, which the Chairman endeavored to

in the lobby, which the Chairman endeavored to quell.]

Mr. McGiloray said the stone-cutters did not wish to interfere with the letting of this job, but they did think they ought to be considered in this matter. He, or any other mechanic, could go out on the streets and point out defects in McNeil's work, and he reiterated his protest against awarding the contract to McNeil & Son.

During the gentleman's remarks he was interrupted by the mob, who tried to cry him down, but he quieted them and put them to shame by replying that they were Robinson's men and lived under the shadow of Walker's stone-quarry.

stone-quarry.
Commissioner Burdick—Mr. Chairman—

Commissioner Burdick—Mr. Chairman— The Chairman—What is the gentleman talk-ing to?
Commissioner Burdick—He addressed him-The Chairman—There is nothing before the house just now. The communications are disposed of.

Commissioner McCaffrey—I move to take up

the reports.

Commissioner Burdick—Is there anything before the house now?

The Chairman—Yes, sir; the reports.

Commissioner McCaffrey—They have not yet

Commissioner McCaffrey—They have not yet been taken up.

Commissioner Burdick—They did not need to be taken up. I rose on the understanding that, when the communications were disposed of, the reports were before us.

The Chairman—The question is now on the adoption of the minority report.

Commissioner Burdick—If it is in order, I move that

move that

BOTH REPORTS BE INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.
Commissioner McCaffrey—I thought so. Ayes
and noes, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk proceeded toggall the roll.
Commissioner Carroll, when his name was
reached, said: I cannot vote aye, because there
are so many people idle, and I want to go ahead.
Commissioner Cleary also explained his vote.
He said: Mr. Chairman, I hope that this motion will not prevail. I want this thing done up
to-day, and put an end to. I will not be intimidated by any man or any party. I mean business. I have studied this matter of the CourtHouse stone question here for the last three House stone question here for the last three months, and I hope this will not prevail, but that every man will face the issues here before them. I vote "no," of course. [Laughter.]

The motion was lost by yeas II, nays 4, as follows:

Yeas—Ayars, Burdick, Busse, Guenther—4.
Nays—Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Herting, Holden,
Lonergan, McCaffrey, Malloy, Schmidt, Tabor,
Johnson—11. The Chairman-The question is now on the

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Commissioner Busse—I am not prepared to vote for any report to-day. The Committee should explain for what reasons they throw out the sandstone bids.

The Chairman—That was passed in the Board. Commissioner Busse—We could save \$100,000

Commissioner Busse—We could save \$100,000 by building of sandstone.
Commissioner McCaffrey—We would save more if we put up a frame building.
Commissioner Burdick—I move now that the County Attorney be called upon for his opinion with reference to the financial part of the business, or as to whether this county can proceed to issue bonds without the question being submitted to the vote of the people.
The Chairman—That is not in order.
Commissioner Burdick—It is very desirable that we should have this opinion before we let the contract.

that we should have this opinion before we let the contract.

The Chairman—What is before the house?

Commissioner Burdick—The motion I made.

The Chairman—The gentleman cannot make a motion of that sort now. The question is on the adoption of the minority report.

Commissioner Burdick—I have asked that the County Attorney give his opinion on the dipended question.

treated the request in the Committee for the opinion of the architect?

The Chairman—The County Attorney might not be prepared to give his opinion.

Commissioner Burdick—As much as this question has been discussed, he ought to be prepared, and probably is.

Commissioner McCaffrey—If the gentleman had any faith in his own argument I don't think it would be necessary for him to ask the Attorney for any opinion. He stated his views the other day, and they ought to be sufficient. I have a great deal of faith in the gentleman, and intended to vote him to the County Attorney's place next year. His only object, however, is to delay this matter. The motion is out of order. The gentleman does not want to come square and fair up on this issue. He has never voted in favor of the building, and does not want to go on record. Commissioner Burdick—Make a question, and see if I don't. See if I don't.

Commissioner McCaffrey—I intend to do so.

Commissioner Busse—We ought to know how

the finances stand.

Commissioner McCaffrey—Question on the report.
The Chairman—Are you ready for the question?

Commissioner Burdick—I will then move to amend the minority report by substituting for the basement Bedford stone at 60 cents per foot in the rough.

The Chairman—Please to reduce the motion

to writing.

Mr. McCaffrey moved to lay Mr. Burdick's amendment on the table. The motion was seconded and was about to be put when Mr. Schmidt said he thought the whole business was out of order. The Committee had reported in favor of a certain man. How could the Board vote to make the basement out of another kind of material and give the work to another man?
The Chairman said the contract could be

The vote to lay on the table was taken, and resulted as follows:

suited as Ioliows:

Yeas—Corroll, Cleary, Conly, Holden, Lonergan,
McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, Tabor, Johnson—10.

Nays—Ayars, Burdick, Busse, Guenther, Herting—5.

Mr. McCaffrey moved the previous question,
and the motion was carried.

The question was then put on the scientism of and the motion was carried.

The question was then put on the adoption of the minority report, and was as follows:

Yeas—Guenther, Herting, Lonergan—3:
Aays—Ayara, Burdick, Busse, Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Holden, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, Tabor, Johnson—12.

The Chairman, approximed that the great the content of the co

The Chairman announced that the question

was next on the adoption of

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Mr. Burdick said he never knew before that
the previous question brought two questions betore the house at the same time.

The Chairman maintained that the question was upon the majority report, and the vote pro-

was upon the majority report, and the vote proceeded.

Col. Cleary had to explain his reasons for awarding the contract to McNeil & Son. Besides furnishing ample security, the letting of this contract would furnish employment for from 500 to 1,000 men who were now out of employment. He was opposed to Mr. Fanning because he had not furnished the required security, and because he had "put himself in the newspapers and brought charges against his (Cleary's) friends, which were false." He knew his constituents would not ask him or expect him to vote for such a man. The Colonel had never signed the Walker bid for \$605,000, and he challenged any man to prove the contrary.

Mr. Burdick—Yes, but did you vote for it?

Col. Cleary—I may have, but I never signed it, nor did it come before this Board. If an angel came down here and mixed in with these thirty bidders, and if that angel was lucky enough to get the contract, somebody would holler "Wolf! wolf! there is something wrong and some skulduggery some place," and some members of the Board would say that the angel was a thief. [Laughter.] I vote aye.

Mr. Guenther also explained his vote. The previous favorable consideration of the Walker bid toubled him. Five members had voted for it, and now they voted for McNeil.

Mr. McCaffrey—We ain't a bit ashamed of it. Mr. Guenther—I heard the reports.

out.
Mr. McCaffrey—Did you ever see the report!
Mr. Guenther—No; but I heard it was made
out. Now, almost the same party comes down
\$155,000. A certain party had to take this job. I shall vote no.

Mr. Holden also explained his reasons for voting aye. He considered McNeil's bondsmen perfectly good, besides which the county was to get a mortgage on the stone-quarry. He thought it the duty of the Board to proceed at once, if they were ever going to erect this Court-House. The vote was completed, and stood as fol-

lows:
Yeas—Carroll, Cleary. Conly, Holden, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Tabor, Johnson—S.
Nays—Ayars Burdick, Busse, Guenther, Herting, Lonergan, Scammidt—T.
Mr. Schmidt—I change my vote to aye, in order to move a reconsideration at the next meeting.
Mr. McCaffrey—The gentleman says he changes his vote with the understanding that he will move a reconsideration next week. I now move a reconsideration.
Mr. Holden—I move to lay the motion on the table.
This latter motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Holden—I move to lay the motion on the table.

This latter motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Burdick moved to adjourn, but the motion was lost, and the Clerk proceeded to read the usual bills and reports. The only matter of importance was the bill of Farmer Harms for \$18,499, which was allowed.

Mr. Ayars said he was in receipt of an invitation from the State Board of Agriculture asking the County Board to appoint three delegates to the State Fair, to be held on the 6th of September. He supposed the Board of Agriculture had

he state Par, to be held on the beat of Scheduler. He supposed the Board of Agriculture had no representatives here, and this was the reason the invitation was extended. The Chairman thought there was some question about this, and the matter was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to report at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Conly, the Board then ad-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE VIEW, Aug. 22.—That patience is virtue no one can deny, but that it has its limit when it ceases to be such is equally true. Now, to that point we, the feminine portion of Lake View and North Chicago, have arrived, and we

mean to take the reins in our own hands and

see what can be done. It is now more than two years since the hon-orable Board of Public Works saw fit to tear up It is now more than two years since the honorable Board of Public Works asw fit to tear up our street (Fullerton avenue). We hated to see it done, but then, we thought, it is only temporary and for the sanitary good of the city. Now, if it was for that end, does not the same need exist? If necessary then, why not now? Every day we read articles in your paper imploring that something may be done to rid the city and suburbs of the fearful death-dealing odors with which they are infested. Yet how little has been said or done to remedy this evil. The Fullerton avenue conduit was one of the mediums through which this great blessing was to be attained, than why cannot it be completed? I wish you and the honorable Board of Health to come out here and view the delightful prospect. The Commissioners have been here, and we, peeping at them through our blinds, argued great things from that visit. We fondly hoped that it was all that was necessary to have them view our situation to have it relieved, but alas for our hopes; the work is discontinued for one or more years, and our once beautiful street is to remain in this fearful, dangerous state of upheaval,—dangerous, because there stand before some of our best houses stagnant pools deep enough to drown all the children of Lake View, and I live in daily fear of seeing one or more lose their lives in the green slimy depths. You say, Why not keep your boys away? You were a boy yourself, and I dare say floated a raft and fished for pollywogs in any convenient pool that presented itself. However, it is not necessary for them to seek the danger. It comes to their homes while sweetly sleeping or at joyous play. The fearful malaria arising from this stagnant water is capable of spreading cholera through our little town and your entire city. Why it don't, is a mystery whose only solution is that Providence is kind to atone for the unkindness of the Board of Public Works. Your yesterday's issue reports a meeting of the Finance Committee, classifying under the head of "An Unsatisfac our street (Fullerton avenue). We hated to see

not Mr. B. alone that protests, but his wife; and

with her every lady on the avenue.
Surely the Commissioners, Finance Committee, Aldermen, etc., who are all gentlemen, will not hear ladies plead and protest in vain.

SUGGESTIONS TO CERTAIN STREET RAILROADS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—First—That they construct better tracks—build more solid foundations for the timbers on which the rails are laid, and then employ an engineer who can see straight, or rather see that the rails, when laid, are level and straight. The tracks for miles, on some street-car lines, are a perfect botch, and a libel on the science of engineering, the filling being a perfect patchwork of odds and ends, and the rails running higgledy-piggledy, right and left, up and down, in sorts of gledy, right and left, up and down, in sorts of curves, making a corduroy road of the most tantalizing description to the patient passengers who are obliged to bump over it four or more times a day. Now, this serious defect in our street-raffroads might be remedied, were the companies to employ better engineers and workmen, and do the work thoroughly and well. A solid rock bed would give a level track, and do away with the needless jotting and bumping to which passengers are subjected, while the saving to car companies in wear and tear of rails and rolling stock would more than repay the cost of better

companies in wear and tear of rails and rolling stock would more than repay the cost of better tracks. Besides, it is a stigma on the enterprise and skill of wealthy street-car companies that they are unable to show a mile of track as level and true as any portion of the thousand miles of railroad-track between here and New York. I make this criticism in the interest of street-car patrons who have been subjected to this bumping and jolting on these corduroy roads for nearly five years, a period long enough, in all conscience, for a railroad company to learn the first principles of railway construction.

Second—Conductors should be more generally required to shout the name of each street.—I

Second—Conductors should be more generally required to shout the name of each street,—I say shout because many conductors do not speak loud enough to be heard across the car, while some do not, except when they feel like it, call the streets at all. The Company might very profitably drill their conductors in street nomenclature, even if they had to employ an elocutionist. So many are out of employment that the Companies can have their pick of conductors, who should be required to present a neater appearance than some men now on the lines.

heater appearance than some managements.

Third—Instruct conductors to prevent newsboys from running along the rail of open cars, catching hold with dirty hands of ladies' sleeves and dresses. This practice is very annoying to persons of both sexes who happen to occupy the end seats.

Fourth—A word from the car-companies to the state principles would prevent the reckless

Fourth—A word from the car-companies to the street-sprinklers would prevent the reckless deluging of street-crossings, at which people in taking or leaving the car are compelled to wade through puddles of mnd and water.

Fitth—If the car-companies cannot prohibit smoking on closed cars they can at least instruct conductors to locate smokers where they will do the least harm to those inside the car—i. e., close the front door and windows and compel the smokers to stand at the edge of the platform where the wind is apt to blow the smoke away from the cars. Street-cars are designed to carry human beings and not rolls of offensive tobacco. A dog, a drunken man, and the smoker of vile tobacco have no legitimate place in a public conveyance.

B. B.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—This morning Madisonstreet car No. 202, on down-town trip, had its front door and window open. Twenty-two decent people were seated in the car, and several mokers were permitted to smoke their "rights" into the faces of these people. One gentlemanly-dressed man planted his back against the doorway, and sent clouds of pep-pery, stinging smoke from a vile pipe (made villainous with age) into the faces of the passengers within. The conductor was requested to close the front end of the car. "No, he objected to shutting out the fresh (?) air,"—(an objection well taken, doubtless, with some sixteen windows, roof-transoms, and rear of car all open). Now, friend TRIBUNE, being one of several just in the bardest stages of August hay asthma, and nostrils as sensitive as endless

sneezing can make them, that pipe-smoke was like red pepper on raw flesh—(perhaps that is a little extravagant)—and I sought the rear platform. Here, the car acting as a fannel, the pipe followed me, after first dusting the patient faces of the twenty odd passengers already referred to,—and I found myself in company with seven other passengers crowded upon the rear platform to obtain even partial relief,—not a man remained standing within the car, save at the front door.

If the manager of the West-Side cars values the very questionable rights of the minority of car-smokers, can he not esteem sufficiently the unquestionable rights of gentlemen and ladies who patronize his cars to order his stupid (some of them) conductors to shut out the "fresh" (smoke-laden) air by closing the front end of the car whenever smokers get aboar I. "Conductor, please close that door," and oblige one of a large majority.

A WOMAN'S VOICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The result of this war fare about street-car smoking is watched with interest by both male and "female citizens," patrons of this great institution—the street-car.

I once knew of a young lady some years ago,
who openly declared that she was "never going to marry a man that would smoke at all, even a fine Havana, much less a discusting pipe!— never!" But when the "right one" came along, "he was a moderate smoker, but would never smoke in her presence." Even long after their marriage the habit was valiantly eschewed, so as marriage the habit was valiantly eschewed, so as to keep peace in the family. Now, years have passed away, how is it? The literal pipe itself is lighted in the dear wife's presence, and would be smoked there, but the amiable woman turns away, leaves the room, and deserves encomiums if she does nothing but slam the door after her with a tremendous report, while he complacently puffs and puffs away, till every particular hair on his willful head is saturated with its odors. If husbands who thus persist could only know. Weil, ladies cannot abscond so easily from the car. No real gentleman will insist upon smoking in the car, and the few who do are selfish, vulgar men. I mean those who will insist upon it.

do are selfish, vulgar men. I mean those who will insist upon it.

I would say in all justice to the "common" laboring man, that I have never seen one of this class smoking in the car. To be seated near him may not be so pleasant to some, this warm season especially, but "his brow is wet with honest sweat," and I would give him the nearest place in preference to the andacious smoker, who, because he has the privilege, delights to show that he has no regard for the comfort of anybody except himself. I confess I am one of the many who like the odor of a pleasant eigar, but isn't it an outrage to compel people to take in quantity and quality just what these men choose to pull into their faces? So I join in the battle-cry, that the managers write upon the wall "Suspend." Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

BRIDGEPORT STENCHES. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—One reason, and a very prominent one, too, why nothing effectual has been done heretofore to abate the stench nuisance, is the fact that some officers in the City had a pecuniary interest in the business which created the stench. The men have, or had, sufficient influence to counteract every honest effort made by the Board of Health. Heretofore, there has been a Bridgeport in the Council as well as one outside, and each proved antagonistic to reform. The retirement of those antagonistic to reform. The retirement of those interested parties from office will make it easier for new Committees to carry out a thorough and impartial investigation. With honest intentions, patient endeavor, and smelling capacity not much above that of the faithful dog, there need be no trouble in locating the strink where it originates and belongs. Having done this, let the screws be applied to offending parties as in the case of any other reviewers. come this, let the screws be applied to offending parties as in the case of any other nuisance. Close the establishments by law until they comply fully with sanitary requirements. Other committees have made the great mistake of pursuing their investigations during the middle or early part of the day, when everybody knows that the scench does not begin to travel northward over the city until dark or let in the that the stench does not begin to travel northward over the city until dark, or late in the afternoon, when the rendering and fertilizing establishments begin their real day's work of manipulating the offal collected by teams, etc., during the day. On this account high-noon, the hour of comparative quiet and neatness at those establishments, is a very inopportune time for smelling committees to undertake a thorough investigation of the great stink factories of the West.

BILLINGS' TEETH. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Now that gas-maker Billings, or rather the "teeth of his charter," which have ground so many millions out of an unwilling people, it is in order for the aforesaid people upon whom he has imposed these eighteen years past a most miserable quality of gas at an enormous price, made still more extor-tionate by fraudulent meters, to retaliate by showing their teeth and tearing up the charter which Billings' Gas Company have so many times rendered null and void by their own acts. times rendered null and void by their own acts. Even if the Billings charter were not void ab initio, on the ground that it was creating a monopoly, and that no Conneil can grant a franchise of more than one fiscal year's duration, it can be proved by at least 19,000 witnesses that the Billings Company never fully complied with the terms of their charter, but were constantly violating it by furnishing a quality of gas far inferior to the requirement, and measuring the same by unreliable meters, or meters that could be relied upon by the Company only, as warranted to charge the customer (city or citizen) with more gas (and poor gas at that) than received. So Mr. Billings had better go a little slow before he shows angry teeth at citizens by whose patience under imposition he has made his millions.

No Chicago jury would ever give him a dollar's damages under a charter which he himself had so outrageously violated. His talk is Billingsgate.

SMOKING IN THE CARS.

SMOKING IN THE CARS. To the Edit of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—As "smoking in the cars" is uppermost just now, let me add an experience of yesterday. With difficulty, after standing on the side of a Madison-street car for some distance, I produced a seat on the front side of the rear seat. At Canal street two ladies got off in front of me, and two young squirts got on in their places. The oldest of squirts got on in their places. The oldest of the two (perhaps 18) was smoking a dirty cigar, the wind blowing the smoke directly from his foul mouth into my face. Very soon (as he had to spit constantly) the wind landed one of his nasty excrements directly in my lap; he took out his handkerchief to wipe it off, and of course begged my pardon. I told him he had not removed the cause of the offense. I could endure the spit better than the smoke. The little upstart who accompanied him (perhaps 15 years old) said if I did not like it I could take another seat; there was the license stuck up on the car for smoking. Yes, said I, there is also a sign where you can buy whisky, but perhaps even you would disapprove the use of it on the street cars, which in my judgment would be an infinitely more cleanly and respectable habit than smoking. I will sign my name in full in order that those boys may know who it was with whom they were contending for "chartered rights." WILLIAM RIPLEY.

362 West Monroe street, aged 58 years.

A CORNER ON WATER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICASO, Ang. 24.—Under the pretense that so much water is wasted, the wisdom of our Board of Public Works induced the combined. wisdom of the City of Chicago, the Council, to pass an ordinance, according to which every citizen will be fined if he should sprinkle the street after 8 o'clock in the morning and before 6 o'clock in the evening. At the same time the people on any street have a right to engage and pay a street-sprinkler. But everybody knows that those sprinklers take their water from the fire-plugs, and not from the river or lake. Now, if all the owners or residents of all the streets in Chicago would engage and pay li-censed sprinklers, would the Board of Public Works stop them on account of using too much

water?
Don't this ordinance look like a put-up job for the benefit of street-sprinklers? Don't house-owners pay too much already for the water furnished by the city? Can the Board of Public Works compel us to eat dust all day or pay street-sprinklers licensed by the Board of Public Works? Which Aiderman will do justice to his constituents and ask for the ret eat of this ordinance creating a monopoly for street-sprinklers?

C. H.

SMOKING ON THE CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—I like the idea of agitating the question of smoking on street-cars, and ope the agitation will not cease until some law, rule, or regulation is passed that will rid us of the nuisance. I am a smoker of twenty or more years' standing, and smoke my share of the weed every day, and enjoy it. But I do not be-lieve the enjoyment of anything should lead us

to do that which, while it is a pleasure to us, is very objectionable to others. In my opinion, the rule allowing smokers on the front platform is a mistake, for the smoke passes, as I observed this morning, through the whole car and out the rear door.

The odor from a good cigar is pleasant to me, but the horrid smell from the cigars of the present day, three or more for a cent, and a pipe that has been in the service since Noah safled in the Ark, discounts Bridgeport when all the stinks of that port are united. When we get the smokers regulated, let's try the chewers who are so active in laying the dust in street-cars by such a liberal supply of tobacco juice. We all want "Reform." SMOKER.

A WORD FOR SMOKERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—I think it about high time to come to the rescue of the smokers. Not alone does "Eve's Curious Daughter battle against us, but an "Ex-Smoker" comes to the front, and, like a gallant knight of old, takes her part. This is all very well. But why takes her part. This is all very well. But why trample on us smokers? Is it our fault that the Company allows us to smoke on the last three rows of an open car? Of course not. Let then prohibit smoking and we will obey their rules. Therefore I think it very wrong that the "Ex-Smoker" should in such strong terms denounce all smokers. We don't all smoke the C. O. D. brand nor dirty pipes. My advice to "Ex-Smoker" is, Run a line yourself, and then you will have the privilege to make rules to suit yourself. Respectfully, W. M.

ANOTHER NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Knowing you always take an active interest in the public welfare, I wish to state to you that during the summer the cleanings of sewer catch-basins have been deposited daily on vacant lots between Ohio and Indiana streets, besides large quantities of rot-ten stuff composed of rotten eggs, onions, etc. I understand that most of this offensive matter has been brought from the South and West Sides of the city. Unless this nuisance is abated some measures will be adopted to protect citizens living on Ohio, Eric, Ontario, and Indiana streets. I would suggest there be an investigation of the causes and the proper remedy be applied. Yours,

RESIDENT CITIZEN.

ANOTHER SUFFERER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Car 182, from Fortieth street and Cottage Grove avenue, contained four smokers Wednesday morning. One of them (one of them had a very black and very nasty (one of them had a very black and very masty pipe), and the other gentleman occupied the rear seat. The writer asked the conductor if smoking was allowed in the middle of the car, and he said, "Yes, rather than have any words." I am waiting to hear from the tadies on this question, but I am leaning to the opinion that we need more deceney and good manners, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

FRANKLIM.

ALSO GEORGE WASHINGTON. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—I notice in to-day's paper

Chicago, Aug. 24.—I notice in to-day's paper a very sensible reply to a sermon by Mr. Parkhurst, over the signature "X. Y. Z." But the gentleman forgot one thing: It might be well to remind the preacher that no less an authority than George Washington said in one of his State papers that "The Government of the United States is in no sense founded on the Christian religion," and well that it is so, say we.

STRANGER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—You would confer a great favor on a large number of your readers if you would answer this question: not Mr. Sullivan's brother and Mrs. Sullivan been arrested for participation in the horrible murder of Mr. Hanford!" Yours respectfully, INQUIRER.

Because the Coroner's Jury did not so rec-"HAY FEVER." To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—I have been troubled now three seasons with this very disagreeable disease. I have heard of thousands of cures, but have not found any as yet. I have heard some parties have found relief up north in the Lake Superior country. I should like to hear the experience of some persons who have been there, or any other remedy known. A SUPPERE

Two persons, both residents of New London, were married last Saturday evening under rather peculiar circumstances. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridegroom refused to fee the clergyman or allow the bride to be kissed, and on arriving home told her she might go her way and he would go his, which that i goned. way and he would go his, which they immately did.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL, OWING TO THE death of her husband, I family or business gray horse 7 years of age; also I jump-seit top-buggy and I bay horse 5 years of age and very stylish, free from spot or blemish, and trotted last season in 2:35; they are fearless of nothing; they are warranted in every particular; also, an elegant side-bar top-buggy, made by J. B. Brewster. O'New York; to be sold together or separate at less than half their value. Apply at 518 Wabsah-av. A UCTION-TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SAT A urdays, at 198 East Washington-st.; 200 cavair, horses wanted. WESTON & CO. A urdays, at 198 East Washington st.; 20 cavairy horses wanted. WESTON & CO.

FOR SALE-GREAT BARGAINS—WE WILL SEIL even top and open buggies and two second-hand phaetons to pay advances; must be sold at some price this week. Ten horses fit for all use; warranted sound and one week's trial given. Two second-hand rocksways as good as new; four phaetons, nearly new; two plano-box buggies, made by Coan & TenBroeke, as good as new; one jump-seat; one side-spring top buggy, made by Pennoyer, as good as new; one jump-seat; one side-spring top buggies, made by Pennoyer, as good as new; one jump-seat; one side-spring top buggies, made by Pennoyer, as good as new; one jump-seat; one side-spring top buggies, made by Pennoyer, as good as new; one jump-seat; one side-spring top buggies of all kinds; four top grocery wagons; two democrat wagons; six express wagons; all kinds of harness, double and single. Top grocery wagons, express wagons, oyster wagons to let by the day or week; also horses and buggies to let cheap. Money advanced on horses, buggies, and harness. Be sure to come and see my stock before you buy, Will sell on monthly payments or exchance. H. LOR SALE—" DANDY," ONE OF THE MOST.

FOR SALE—" DANDY," ONE OF THE Me stylish and speedy horses in the city; not afrak locomotive or fire engines; his stock is Glencoe in Messenger; altogether he is one of the most eleg horses in the city; sold only because the owner is go, away, and will be sold for half his worth. Inquire HUTCHINS Stable, Michigan-av. HUTCHINS Stable, Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE TEAM,
6 years old, true and kind, a lady can drive it; 3
good, heavy draft horses; 6 cheap work horses; a variety of of harness, buggies, and wagons, all cheap for
cash. WISNER BRO. S Sule Stables, 263 State-st. FOR SALE-GENTLEMAN'S ROAD HORSE, STY ish, and reliable for lady to drive; well broke city. Make cash offer. Address N 94, Tribune office POR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF DRAUGHT HORSE saddle horses, and mares, of a superior quality, COOPER'S Stables, 2, 4, 8, and 8 East Monroe-st. FOR SALE-\$50 CASH WILL BUY A SECONT hand basket-phaeton and harness that cost \$300 Call at 592 Fulton-st.

I HAVE SEVERAL FINE NEW AND SECOND 2 and buggles. carriages, and suikles, at fair prices 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

WANTED-FOR CASH, A GOOD, SOUND BUSIoclock. CAMP & WHITE, 156 Fifth-av. FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854 dolph-st., near clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also,
money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

A MOUNTS TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT? AT
Lowest rates on satisfactory city or farm security.
M. WICKS PALMER, 88 Washington-st., Room 2.

A DOLF HEILE, 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 16,
has money to loan at 8 and 9 per cent; large and
small amounts. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan on improved real estate at current rates. Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. Madison-sts.

MONEY ADVANCED ON LEGAL INTEREST TO those desiring to store planos, furniture, etc., in our storebouse, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., near State.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON CHICAGO real estate, and on farms, at fair rates. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 99 Madison-st., Room 4. MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL GOODS OF VALUE AT low interest. 374 state-st., near Harrison, in loan office. GEO. 6. POPPERS.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$25,000 at 7 and 7% per cent, upon first-class improved city property; in sums of \$4,000 and upwards at 8 per cent; other sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROP-erry at low rate of interest in sums to suft. In-quire at Union Trust Company. FOR SALE. OR SALE—TO PARK MEN AND OTHERS—35.00 will only the right for the County of Cook if take mediately for the use of my great American Feriuse. It is worth 35.000 for Lincoln Park, for with itself could fill those large street or park sprinking be it could fill those large street or park sprinking with pure liquid ammonia, from common maure, as quick as they can now be filled with waste one and see it in operation. E. H. CUMMINGS, 50 uitton-84., 6 to 11 a. m.

Fulton-at., 6 to 11 a. m.

FOR BALLE-STEREOPTICON, SCREEN VIEW, latter includes movable and dissolving, etc.: t. price can be cleared in two weeks by exhibitions schools, churches, and country towns; owner going Europe reason for selling. Address for particular O.P., 72 Marinet-st., Buffalo, N. Y. STORAGE.

Bussels, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—RECEIVED LETTER; WANT TO SEE party that can show a good record this is an Al chance.

Personal—Received Letter; want to see party that can show a good record this is an Al chance.

CITY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-COZY HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, trurished complete; lot dux130; lake water, etc., i block from depot; \$4,600; easy terms; everything new. E. C. WARE, first door, 94 Washington-st.

SUBURRAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT.
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property
in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train
aiready on. IKA BIGOWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Room 4.

For SALE—CHEAP—3 ACRES IN SECTION 22, 38,
13, corner of Sixteenth-st. and Hyman-av. Verycheap., Give us an offer. DAVISON & WELCH, 142
LaSafle-St., Room 2.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—15 ACKES AT LOMbard, house and barn; 5 acres in fruit. Would make
a spiendid poultry farm. J. M. PESTANA, 128 Dearborn-st.

born-st.

POR SALE-\$100, \$15 DOWN AND \$5 MONTHLY
Buys a beautiful lot half a minute's walk from the
stone depot at Ladirange: title purfect; abstract free
stone depot at Ladirange; title purfect; abstract free
stone property ever offered at Ladirange or any other
monthly for the pulse. Free rike to examine for your
self. Drils S. LYMAN, 86 Washington-st., Room 2. TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 180 acres in Wisconsin, so acres clear, balance in wood, with house and castle shed. Mixe just saised it and will give a description to any desiring it. Clear of all incumbrane. Will exchange for good property (South Side preferred) and will assume or pay difference if any in cash. Also several good houses to reut. JOHN COVERT, 49 State-at., or 1281 Indiana-ay.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TWO GOOD HOUSES BETWEEN Eighteenth and Thirtieth-sts., either on Michigan, Prairie, or Indiana-ava, worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000 cash each; must be a bargain. Inquire of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO REST-HOUSES.

TO RENT-1038 INDIANA AV.-HOUSE FOR rent, sale, or exchange for merchandise. Inquire of G. A. TESSEL, 744 Wabash-av. between 9 and 11 of G. A. TESSEL, 748 WADGEN-AV. DELWEER B AND IA. M. A. M.

TO RENT-HOUSE 765 WABASH-AV. NEAR SIXteenth-st., two-story frame, brick basement, in
good order. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE NEAR
quire at 8 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH WILL RENT NEW
brick house corner of Harvard-st and Campbell-av.
Loguire at 880 Western-4V. TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOM owner will board for rent. 209 West Monroe st.

TO BENT_ROOMS. TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED, NICELY-FURNISH-ed rooms, either front, single, or en suite; \$2.50 to \$6 per week; transieuts taken. Apply at Room 3, 376 State-st. State-st.

TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, at low rates, in Mendel Block. Inquaire of
fanitor, Room 1, 127 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH
good care; location good and neighborhood pleasant. 251 West Monroe-ft.

ant. 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY
Block. Inquire at Room 30.

TO RENT—168 CLARK-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED
Tooms by the day or week, single or en suite; new
management; everything first class. Call and see.

TO RENT—COOL FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished and pleasant, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-WHOLE OR PART OF PIRST FLOOR southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts, 50230 feet; splendid light. Apply on premises. Offices.
TO RENT-SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT FRONT rooms for office purposes. 168 South Clark-st., near Madison. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT rooms and bath-room, on West Side; must be a good order and in good locality, at not over \$300 year. Address, for three days, R 38, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, A carpeta, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

DED BUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINAted by contract. Article sold. Houses examined free. A. OAKLEY, 180 East Washington-st., Room 5. free. A.OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st., Room 5.

TRENCH AND ORIENTAL MYSTERIES OF THE
Tolet for beautifying the face and developing the
figure. Something for laddles of all ages. Never before
given so the public. The most valuable recipes and
methods ever known or used. Send two stamps for full
list and instructions. Dr. LA BEAU, Box 351, Chicago. inst and fast nections. Dr. LA BEAU, Box 351, Chicago.

HOTEL FOR SALE-RECEIVER'S SALE-BT.

I'vitue of a certain order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, the undersigned, Receiver of the sasets and effects of the partnership lately existing between William Lill, deceased, and John H. Maniton, do hereby offer for private sale the hotel property known as the Maulton House, on the corner of Kinzle and Marketsta. in the City of Chicago, Illinois, which includes the hotel building and the leasehold interest in the ground upon which the same is situated, together with all the furniture, effects, and property in and about the laid hotel.

Bids for the said property will be received by the undersigned for the space of thirty days from the 22d August, A. D.-1878, to be submitted to the consideration of the Court.

AMES TURNER, Receiver.

DEESONS DESIRING A GOOD LOCATION FOR

PERSONS DESIRING A GOOD LOCATION FOR dressing OP, Tribune office. TO BUILDERS-ESTIMATES WANTED FOR LIV-ery stable at Sloux City. J. AUSTIN, Architect, 80 Madison at Se Madison-st.

TO WHOLESALE ICE DEALERS—WANTED—IM—

mediately—from 200 to 300 tons of square cakes of toe, clean and not less than 10 inches thick, to be delivered in Chicago, either by cars or by vessels, at C.,
R. I. & P. R. R. dock. Lee to be weighed at Chicago.

Address O 78, Tribune office, stating price.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

76 East Van Buren-St. Near State—
76 East Van Buren-St. Near State—
with use of pisno.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST.—PLEASANT SINGLE rooms; a saite of front rooms; also, other rooms with board, at \$4 to \$5 per week.

311 Michigan-ay.—VERY PLEASANT AND with board, from \$4 to \$7 per week.

North Side.

70 wisconsin-st., North side, NEAR CLARKrooms, low prices, furnished or not.

Hotels. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV. —Room, with board, \$1.50 to \$2 per day; \$6 to \$5 per week: rooms, without board, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per day; \$2.50 to \$5 per week.

A SPLENDID NEW CHICKERING SQUARE GRAND pianoforte, patent double-bearing agrafte throughout, very fine tone, rosewood case, four round corners, extra molding, massive and elegant caved legs and lyre; an exceedingly fine instrument. List price, \$500; will sell for \$380. Fully warranted, R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. VERY ELEGANT PARLOR ORGAN, WITH TEN V stops, sub-bass, octave coupler, etc., splendid case, with gift plpes, carvings, etc., ils price, \$450; will sell for less than half price; would answer for a small church or hall. E. T. MARTIN, 158 State-st. \$75 WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND PIANO IN \$575 good order, suitable for a learner. E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-at.

\$190 WILL BUY A NEW 75 OCTAVE PIANO ments. B. T. MARTIN. 154 State-st.

A LL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS MACHINES KEPT constantly on hand at about one-third regular prices; every machine sold by us is guaranteed as represented or money will be cheerfully refunded. GEO. P. GOER & CO. S. os and 70 Wabash-av. A LL MAKES—SINGERS AT \$57.50, \$40, \$45; RE-tall prices \$70 to \$90; tuck marker and all attach-ments included, same as the companies sell; warranted three years. THOS. H. MARTIN, 200 Wabash-av. ONE RRAN NEW LATEST-IMPROVED FAMILY Singer, and one Wheeler & Wilson, \$25 each, in perfect order, at 216 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OUR TUBULAR STEAM BOILER, 14 feet long, 4 feet hold, a feet hold, f LOST AND FOUND. POUND—HORSE AND BUGGY—A DARK CHEST nut mare, about 14) hands high, light mane and tail, white star in forchead, also, a source top buggy, with folding seat. Owner please call, prove property pay charges, etc. J. T. SilaFER, 154 South Peoria-by I WILL PAY MORE THAN ANYBODY ELSE I for the cicthing stolen from Room 12, 216 Statest, and ask no questions. Apply as above personally of by letter.

by letter.

I OST-ON EVENING OF 23D, A BUNCH OF about twelve keys. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at this office.

I OST-ON A MADISON-ST. CAR ON TUESDAY last, a child's gold chain. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same with A. B. MEAD, 185 LaSalle-st.

LaSalle-st.

OST-BY A. ALLEN, OF PLEASANT HILL, MO.,
a lot of papers, among them a 1,000 mile ticket on
M. P. R. R. A reward of \$10 will be paid if presented
to-morrow at the office of the Commercial Hotel, Lake
and Dearborn-sis. and Dearborn-sis.

OST-LEFT ON A MADISON-ST. CAR THURSday morning. Aug. 24, small package silver coin.
Person will be rowarded by leaving at office of WilSON BROS. 67 and 69 Washington-st.

The control of the con

TO EXCHANGE—434 FEET ON EVANS-AV. NEAR South Park; 000 feet on Indians-av., corner of Eighty-fourth-st., all clear, for some good houses north of Thirty-first-st.; will assume from \$2.000 to \$6,000. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 148 Dearborn-at. TO EXCHANGE—ONE SINGER CABINET OR ONE late improved Wheeler & Wilson machine for a suit of clothes, at 216 West Adams-st. of clothes, at 216 West Adams 41.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE DWELLING FOR DRY goods boots and shoes, groceries, or clothing, Address or call at 325 Vernon -av.

TO EXCHANGE—\$40,000 BUSINESS BLOCK FOR property at Evansion, or good lows land. J. M. PESTANA. 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS DRESS-GOODS SALESman for the country, with best city references,
Apply for two days at 1261 Indiana-av., between 7 and
8 o clock p. m. 8 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO IN THE COUNtry, must be well posted in the clothing and bool
and shoe business; none need apply except those who
are well posted in the husiness. Apply at the Hotel
Frankfurl, corner kandolphet, and Fifthesw, between
8 and 9 a. m. None but an Israelite need apply.

WANTED-ONE GOOD, FIRST-CLASS MALE cook; none but single men, who can furnish the heat of references as to character and qualifications, need apply. Call at MoNRL & Higgsing, 11 Lakest, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. No attention will be given to applicants before that hour. WANTED-A TINSMITH, AT 701 STATE-ST Call this morning. P. J. DARMICKE & BRO WANTED-5 GOOD BOTTOMERS AND 2 GOOD fitters, at boot and shoe factory, 467 East Di-WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS running small preases, at O. P. BASSETT & CO. S. 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED-A GOOD RAKER TO GO INTO THE country. Apply to KENYOR, Briggs House, between 12 and 1 to-day. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER AT BLODGETT'S bakery and dining roun, 100

Wanted to the second of the se W ANTED-75 MORE TEAMS, \$3.75 PER DAY.
hotel cook, \$50 per morth; all free fare. At J. H.
SPERBECK & CO. S. 20 West Kandolph-St. WANTED-200 MSN AT \$1.50 AND 20 TEAMS, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day, for railroad work in Michigan and Illinois; also sawmill hands; all free fare.

A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-COAL MINERS-50 COAL MINERS can get work at Minonk III. Inquire at 134 La-WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW GLASS-CUTTERS
and can-openers. hthographs of Presidential
candidates, chromos, and 10.1 fast-selling articles,
American Noveity Co., 113 East Madison - R., Room 15.
WANTED-MEN TO SELL TWO USEFUL ARTIclea. Room 15 Metropolitan Block. WANTED—MEN TO SELL TWO USEFUL AETIcies. Room is Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A RELIABLE BOY, FROM 12 TO 14,
to run an elevator in Bryant Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sta. Apply at Room 54.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND AGENTS TO PLACE,
and liquor-mun everywhere. Room 4, 170 Madison-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND AGENTS TO PLACE,
and liquor-mun everywhere. Room 4, 170 Madison-st.

WANTED—SYOUNG MEN, EACH CAPABLE OF
cash and give best references. Call on or address G.
D. PAINE, 69 Ashland Block, Chicago, 11.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5, 600 TRIAL
to engage permanently in the best paying business in
the United States; we guarantee live men 570 per week
during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL WHIPS AND CANES WANTED-MEN TO SELL WHIPS AND CANES for fairs and picules. Apply at whip factory, 31 and 33 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work; good wages to a good girl. 515 Vernon-av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family, at 229 Portland-av.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German preferred. Apply at 5522 Wentworth-av. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO IRONS well preferred. Apply immediately at 219 South Sangamon-st.

Wanted—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO COOK
wash and fron; best reference required, good
wages; 343 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE
girl for second work and as nurse to a young baby.
Call at 1111 Michigan-av., after 10 a. m. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.
work. Good wages to a girl well recommended.
Call at 74 Twenty-fourth-st., betweeen 9 and 12 a. m. WANTED-FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE, A GOOD cook and second-girl; latter must be a good landress, No objections to color. 224 South Halsted-st. WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINA-vian girl to do general housework in a small pri-vate family. Apply at 423 Scogwick-st. WANTED-A SMART WOMAN TO DO KITCHEN work at the West Side Bakery and Coffee House,

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GIEL; MUST BE A good cook. Liberal wagas. Call at 276 West Washington-st.

Scamstresses.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED QUILTERS ON SILK with machines, at 186 East Madison-st. from 8 to 9 a. m.

Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A FEW EXPERIENCED LADY CANvasers, to sell a staple article for family use.

Apply to W. T. SMITH. No. 6 North Chark-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book keepers, Clerks, etc. STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN; HAS had long experience in the retail grocery business. ddress P. ARF, 828 Milwaukee-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN OF extended business experience in the mercantile trade; useful in any capacity, and would advance from \$1,000 to \$4,000, if perfectly secured; references the best. Address W H C, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—AS AN INSURANCE CIFE, bookkeeper, or copyist; salary not so much of an object as a permanent position; seven years' experience in insurance business; best of city references. Address R 88, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous SITUATION WANTED-ON A CITY NEWSPAPER as reporter or solicitor for advertisements. Address PRINTER, C. A. COOKEA CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family, the best of city reforences given. Call or address MARY, see East Eric st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT DANis girl as cook or to do general housework in a small private family. Please call at 392 Milwaukee-av., third floor. third floor.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL IN A Strat-class private family to do second work or cooking, washing or froning. Call or address No. 971 South Halsted-st., up stairs. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work or second work, by a Swede girl. Apply a 20 Townsend-st. work or second work, by a Swede girl. Apply at 220 Townsend-st.

STUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS ONE FOR washing and ironing, and one for second work; private boarding-house perferred. No. 289 Foorth-av.

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CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A Samail private family as cook or general work; would like to take place Menday morning. Call at No. 74 North Peorla-st. Friday and Saturday.

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R. 7. MARTIN,
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SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHEN OR GOV erness, by a young tady of thorough English educa-tion, primary department, mathematics, through geometry, and belies letters specialities, best reference given. Address A. MORTON, Lock Box 7, Lebanon, Tean.

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FOR SALE-A FIRST-CLASS LAGER BEER saloon and sample-room, on account of going to Europe. Inquire for three days at 1884 South Clark-st.

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WAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.
2. A BOSOM FRIEND OF "BOSS TWEED" AND
A MEMBER OF THE TAMMANY GANG.
3. A BOGUS REFORMER WHO REDUCED NO
TAXES, REFORMED NO CANAL CORRUPTION, AND
MADE NOTHING BETTER THAN HE FOUND IT.
4. A CORRUPTER OF THE BALLOT-BOX, AND
A LEADER IN FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS, AS
CHARGED UPON HIM BY HORACE GREELEY.
5. AN ISSUER OF SHINFLASTERS TO LABORING MEN IN THE IRON REGIONS OF MICHIGAN.
6. A MONSTROUS RAILROAD SHARK, WHO
AMASSED MILLION BY DEVOURING WESTERN
BAILROADS IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.
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AMUSEMENTS. Haverly's Theatre.

McVicker's Theatre.
dison street, between Dearborn and State. onroe street, between Dearborn an Adelphi Theatre.

Hooley's New Chicago Thes Clark street, between Lake and Ran dolp

CLEVELAND LODGE. NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—Members are hereby notified to assemble at their hall on Saturday morning next, Aug. 28, at 8:30 sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother. A. F. B. Scolley. Per order. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, W. M. GEO. K. HAZLITT, Sec.

SOUTH PARK LODGE, NO. 488, I. O. O. F. Members of the above Lodge are hereby notified to pear at the half, corner of Lassille and Adams-sta., Friday, Aug. 25, 1876, at 11 a. m., to attend the neral of our late Brother Henry Simmonds, decaying the control of the CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Attertion, Sir Knights.—The members are hereby notified be present at their Asylum on Saturday morning, the 25th inst., at 8:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral or o late Sir Knight A. P. B. Scolley. Sir Knights of sist Commanderies are courteously invited to join with we JOHN McLAREN, Em. Com.

BERNARD COMMANDERY—Attention, hts.—You are ordered to appear at our Asylum rday, Aug. 25, at 9 o'clock sharp, to attend the for the Sir Knight A. P. B. Scolley, JOHN WOODMAN, Commander ETSTONE LODGE, NO. 639, A. F. & A. is funeral of Brother Simmonds will take place of hall, 62 and 64 North Clark-st. to morrow J. H. DixON, W.

N. F. PRINCE. Sec. FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex-

EMERY A. STORES has been retained a ounsel in the case of the District of Columbis vs. Babcock, better known as the safe

CARL SCHURZ last evening address large mass-meeting of the German-American citizens of Cleveland, speaking to them in their native tongue. He spoke for HAYES

The Committee of the Common Council intrusted with the investigation of the charges against Health-Commissioner Mc-Vickar reported last evening that the and fully exonerated Dr. McVickar.

A convocation of Cardinals is now sitting in Rome for the purpose, as announced, of simplifying the mode of providing for the Papal succession in the event of the death of he present Pontiff. ANTONELLI, who has been prominently mentioned in this latter onnection, is lying hopelessly ill in the Holy

His Majesty the King of Dahomey has a goodly number of Europeans who are now making an involuntary sojourn in his dominions. He has them at a most decided disadvantage, if the foreign dispatches are to be credited. In other words, they are cooped up like so many luckless chickens, awaiting the moment when their heathenish captor shall see fit to commence the slaughter.

The Hon. GEORGE A. FINERINBURG has yielded to the urgent solicitations of his friends and withdrawn his declination of the Republican nomination for Governer of Missouri. He now accepts, and will enter at once upon the canvass. If Mr. Phelips is retained at the head of the Democratic ticket in spite of the scandalous charges against him, he ought to be beaten and Mr. FINERLNBRUG elected.

The Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded in perfecting his negotiations for the sale of \$300,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds. A party of the money magnates of Europe and America have engaged to take the entire lot at par, receiving for their pains a commission of one-half of 1 per cent, which shall be in full of all charges and expenses whatever, including the preparation and delivery of the

The Chicago produce markets were irreg-lar yesterday, with moderate activity. dess pork closed 35c per brl lower, at \$16.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for August and \$14.85 seller the year. Lard closed at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)c per 100 lbs lower, at \$10.12} cash and \$9.05 seller the year. Meats were to per lb lower, at 6to for boxed lders, 7to for do short ribs, and 8to for do short clears. Lake freights were less active, at 21@21c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were steady, at \$1.09 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat closed 1to higher, at 91e for August and 91%e for Sept sed a shade firmer, at 44c cash and 43% for September. Oats closed %@1c higher, at 32c for August and 30% for September. Bye was steady, at 54@54%c. Barley closed firmer, at 74c for September.

5@10c lower; sales principally at \$5.70@ 6.40. Cattle were in light supply and were firmer. Sheep were easy. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$110.87} in green-

The people of Vancouver's Island are con siderably agitated on account of the general supposition that the Dominion Government has practically abandoned the scheme of Canadian Pacific Railway, the western terminus of which had been promised to the Island. On the occasion of Lord DUFFERIN'S recent visit to Victoria he was waited upon by a deputation of citizens, who presented an address setting forth the grievances of the Province in the matter of the railroad project. Lord DUFFERIN declined to receive the addresses, but referred the petitioners to the Crown. good deal of feeling is manifested by the Islanders, and there is open talk of a separation from the Dominion unless the railroad is built according to the original agreemen The Toronto Globe, speaking with authority as a Ministerial organ, denies that the Gov-ernment has abandoned the Pacific Railroad

The gamblers who "work" at the New York Stock Exchange evidently fear one of two things-either that the people are going to get hard coal cheaper, owing to the fre competition likely to be allowed by reason of present quarrel of the monopolists, o that a dog-in-the-manger policy of the most destructive character in every economics aspect will be instituted by the infuriated perators in previous high prices. Yesterday the stock of one participant in the disorgan-ized cabal (the New Jersey Central) was lowered in so-called value over 20 per cent, and a general decline of about 10 per cent was marked against the securities of the rest of the anthracite con porations. Any shutting up of the great fuel-fountains of America for any length of time, out of spite, and under the lying and diaphanous plea that it is an unproductive industry, should be opposed with that hos tility of public sentiment which, though not easily aroused, is nearly omnipotent when once centred upon offending citizens.

The Court-House stone contract question was decided yesterday by the County Board n favor of the WALKER-MCNEIL combination -at least, it was decided so far as the Boar s concerned, though it is altogether likely that more will be heard of the matter through the Courts before the contractor chosen yesterday enter upon the enjoymen of the fruits of their victory. The rights of the city authorities to an equal voice in the tion of a uniform plan and the selection of material have been wholly ignored by the WALKER-MCNEIL combination in the County Board, and it is hardly to be sup posed that this state of things will be endur ed without resistance,-more especially as the belief very generally prevails that a corrupt Ring has been formed for the purpose plundering the tax-payers in the Court-House job. If the subject of a Ring had never been broached, no one could read the proceedings of yesterday's session of the loard without being forced to the conclusion that a perfect understanding exists between the WALKER-McNEIL concern and the eight Commissioners who voted solid for the ma jority report. No other inference is possi-

THE PROPOSED INTERCONVERTIBLE BOND. Mr. Saw Cary and his "grand national rally " to ratify the nomination of Cooper and CARY were most completely captured by a bullionist in disguise—a very wolf in

sheep's clothing-named LAWRENCE, who entrapped them into unanimously resolution which includes a provision for the most summary resumption of specie payments, the most rapid contraction of the outstanding currency, and the most complete retirement of all Government and National Bank paper money. His resolution reads as follows :

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five, representing the National Independent party of the United States, be appointed by the President of this Convention after its adjournment to address letters to SAMUEL J. TILDEN and RUTHERPORD B HAYES, severally, asking of each whether, if he shall be elected President of the United States, and if Congress shall pass a bill to remonetize silver at its former standard, he will by his official action prevent such bill from becoming a law; also, if in prevent such bill from becoming a law; also, if in case Congress shall pass a bill providing for a Government paper currency for circulation among the people, and gradually retire all corporation and bank currency, making such Government paper currency a full legal-tender, and interchangeable with Government registered bonds at such rate of gold interest as will make the currency of equal problems of the control of the con value with coin, he, as President, would sign such a bill or would feel at liberty, as President, to veto the same, and thus defeat the will of the people, as expressed through their constitutional representatives, and thus practically deny that ours is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people; snd that said Committee be requested to cause said letters to be laid before said candidates, and published in newspapers, and cause their replies, when received, to be also published.
Or, in case no replies are received within a reason

able time from either or both, to cause that fact to There is a good deal of verbiage in the resolution and some things of small significance. As to the remonetization of silver, neither Mr. TILDEN nor Mr. HAYES will be likely to have an opportunity to sign a bill for that purpose, for the simple reason that such a bill will unquestionably be passed among the first measures of the next session of the present Congress, and it will be signed by Gen. GRANT before he goes out of office. If not, there is no question but Gov. HAYES will sign such a bill as an act of justice to the American people. As regards the proposed retiring of the National Bank currency, the proposition did not come up before the Republican Convention, and Gov. HAYES will not care to arrogate to himself the privilege of adding to or taking from the Republican platform. As Gov. TILDEN was himself the framer of the Democratic platform, and did not choose to insert any expression on this topic, and is known to be strongly in favor of the National Banks, he will probably not amodate the followers of Coopen and

Carr with a reply. But the real point of interest in the above solution is, that Mr. LAWRENCE proposed and the Greenbackers, including such shining lights as Sam Cary, Sydney Myers, Moses Field, Lew Steward, Hoston, Tufts Little Cameron, etc., unanimously approved a resolution providing for the instantaneous funding of all paper currency, and the defi-nite and final restoration of coin as the exclusive currency of the country. LAWRENCE's proposition, it must be remembered, is a very different matter from the KELLEY interconvertible greenback bond scheme, approved by Cooper and the inflationists generally that is merely a vehicle for an unlimited issue of paper money, exchangeable into paper bonds, with interest to be paid in paper and principal in paper, and the paper never to be redeemed in coin or anything except paper. But Mr. Lawrence's resolution con-templates the funding of greenbacks and National Bank notes (because they are to be the War period he rendered invaluable aid to the Union cause, and strengthened the

out, and sent into the field immense levies of registered bonds at such rates of gold interes as will make the currency of equal value roops, and was indefatigable in sustaining and supporting the Government at a time with coin." The most uncompromising when TILDEN was conspiring with the Copresumptionist and the most confirmed bullionist has never yet had the audacity to properheads to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the Government and to hinder the pose so summary a method for returning to specie payments, and the objection that will success of the Union troops. His Administration commanded universal respect and be made to it by the hard-money men is, that t will occasion too sudden and violent a made his name illustrious all over the country. Even his most bitter political enemies contraction,-a curious objection to come round no room for criticism, except in the from bullionists to any proposition made by the rag-baby dilutionists. But this is the fact. The reason for the sudden and certain fact that he was assisting the Government in putting down the Rebellion, and was largely strumental in its suppression. As a pol contraction that would occur is that an obli tician, he has never borne the reproach of begation bearing 5 per cent coin interest is ing a mere partisan. As a statesman, he ha always more valuable and desirable than an obligation which bears no interest. Under proved himself sagacious, able, clear-sighted, and comprehensive. As a patriot, his works certain circumstances the bonds themselves might be used to considerable extent as a speak for him. His personal record has been that of a pure-minded, dignified, and currency to supply the vacuum created by honest man. In his long public and private the sudden retirement of the whole volume of paper currency, but Mr. LAWRENCE and career no spot has rested upon his character. If it is within the possibilities to carry the the Greenback Convention have even provided against this by exacting that these State of New York he will do it, and it is cergold bonds shall be registered. In one tainly more than probable that his nomination will materially strengthen the national ticket word, it is a funding scheme to in that State. get rid of the Government currency. A bond that could be kept constantly a par in coin, which is Mr. LAWRENCE's re-THE STENCH NUISANCE. quirement, would have to bear at least 5 per cent interest in gold. There are times when 45 per cent would be sufficient, and the

per cents would be at a premium in gold;

but whenever currency should grow scarce

nothing less than 5 per cent would keep the

bonds at par. Now the suction power of !

which greenbacks could be converted at par,

at the will of the holder, would be so great,

that the Government could not print and is

from being thus converted. The only way

in which the Government could put out new

greenbacks would be by paying them out for

the excess of Government expenses over re-

ceipts, and then the receivers would imme-

diately convert them into the gold-bearing

bonds: so this process would be merely add-

ing constantly to the interest-bearing debt

of the Government. The interest-hearing

debt would be immediately increased to the

amount of the greenbacks, viz.: \$370,000,000.

The National Bank notes are to be with-

drawn by this scheme and their place filled

with greenbacks; the latter in turn will run

into the proposed gold bond and stay there.

These conversions of currency, amounting to

\$700,000,000, will require \$35,000,000 of

gold to pay the interest on the interconverti-

ble bonds. The remainder of the national

debt will require coin to the amount of

\$85,000,000, or for both purposes \$120,000,-

000, which is \$20,000,000 more than the

present interest. And right here arises a

lifficulty which was not explained by any-

body in the Convention from CABY to CAM-

ERON, including LAWRENCE himself, and that

s, How is the coin to be procured by the

Government for the payment of coin interest

on the convertible and other bonds? Ac-

paper is to be a legal-tender in pay-

ment of duties and all other taxes to

the Government. How, then, is it

obtain the \$120,000,000 of coin annually

If it sells bonds for the coin, it will add \$120.

000,000 a year with compound interest to

the debt. If it issues greenbacks and sells

them for gold, they will instantly be con-

verted into bonds for the sake of the gold

interest thereon. Here is a dilemma which

It is certainly as simple quick and effective

a way as could possibly be devised for getting

rid of the last dollar of greenbacks; and,

under its terms, any new greenbacks the

Government might issue to meet a deficiency

of the receipts from the expenditures would

to be converted into 5 per cent gold bonds.

If people occasionally reconverted their bonds

into greenbacks as quickly as they paid

them out, back they would go into bonds

with all the force of gravity which draws

While this would be the quickest way of

getting rid of the greenbacks, we do not be-

lieve the hard-money Democrats or Repub-

licans are in favor of so reckless and de-

structive a scheme of contraction, and

we suspect that Messrs. Lew STEWARD

(Democratic candidate for Governor), CARY,

CAMERON, FIELD, MYERS, HOOTON, and others

who unanimously indorsed this sweeping

contraction proposition on Wednesday, will

protest and denounce it before it can be

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

The New York State Republican Conven-

tion, which was one of the best and most

representative Conventions that has been

held in that State for many years, did itself

general ticket in the nomination of

their great War-Governor, EDWIN D.

Morgan. One of the most satisfactory

reasons for his nomination is the Democratic

version to him. The TILDEN men of New

York did not want him nominated, and the

fact that they did not want him is tanta-

mount to an acknowledgment that they are

at least doubtful if they can beat him. Un-

der the circumstances, the Convention acted

prudently and discreetly. The real struggle

in the Convention was between the CONKLING

men, represented by Connell, and the anti-

Conkling men, represented by EVARTS. It

became apparent, however, at an early stage

cominated, he would be beaten and

would also swamp the general ticket. The

CONKLING men were too inimical to EVARTS,

however, to vote for him; and, as an anti-

CONKLING man could not get it, the only re-

course left was compromise, and the com-

promise resulted in the unanimous nomina-

tion of Mr. Morgan, after Evarts had re-

ceived a very handsome and complimentary

The record of New York's famous War.

Governor, both as a politician and a patriot,

s so familiar to the people of this country

that it hardly needs reference. He served

distinguished ability, and conferred more

than ordinary honor upon his State. He

was one of the sponsors of the Republic-

an party. From the time that ABRA-

HAM LINCOLN was first nominated for

the Presidency up to the present time he was Chairman of the

Republican National Committee, and has

rendered the party eminent service in that

capacity. He was the first Republican Gov-

ernor New York ever had, having been elect-

ed in 1858 over PARKER, Democrat, by

was so satisfactory and so commended him

to the people of his State that they re-

elected him in 1860 by an immensely-in-

creased vote, he receiving 63,460 majority

over Kelly, Democrat. In that portion of

his Gubernatorial service which was within

17,440 majority. His record as Governo

of the proceedings that if CORNELL were

credit and has brought material help to the

substances to the earth's surface

carried out.

none of the wise men attempted to explain.

cording to the platform of the Convention,

We presume the Citizens' Association will scarcely make itself responsible for the remarkable document issued from its headquarters and signed by Isaac Atkinson and J. C. AMBLER, which is in fact little else than report whitewashing the stink-producing rendering establishments. There was but one greater folly which these two gentleper cent gold interest-bearing bonds, into men could have committed, and that was to report that no obnoxious smell issues forth from Bridgeport. There inference seems to be that the stench is caused by the fresh sue greenbacks fast enough to keep them offel and animal refuse which is exposed be fore it goes through the rendering process and from the filth, and garbage, and sloughs of Bridgeport. Of course all this makes some local smell, but if this were the stench which reaches out for miles and speads over the entire southern portion of the city, it is obvious that it would be experienced at all times, in daytime as well as nighttime. But it is a matter of common notoriety that the foul vapor of which the whole city is complaining is driven by the wind in great clouds or strata in the night, lasts for a certain time, half an hour or an hour, and then disappears. That is, it lasts just as long as the process lasted of blowing off into the air the foul gases of the rendering tanks of any particular establishment. This is the occasion of it, and nobody knows it better than the proprietors of the rendering establishments who pulled the wool over Mr. AMBLER's eyes. The suggestion that the rendering houses unite in locating one grand co-operative establishment out in the country some 20 miles is impracticable, and it would be unnecessary if not so. It is unnecessary, because these gases may be purified or consumed before they are emitted into the air, either by a process of condensation in cold water and running them off into the sewers, or by first purifying and then burning them for illuminating and heating purposes, as Mr. TURNER does quite successfully and cheaply. This is the direction in which Dr. McVICKAR should turn his attention, and the investigations must be pursued at night in spite of the comfort of the citizens and health-officers who have undertaken the job. In fact, there has been investigation enough. It is known absolute ly that the intolerable stench of which the public at large complain comes from the gases emitted in all their foulness from the rendering tanks. It is known also that these gases may be purified. The thing to do, therefore, is for Dr. McVickan, as Health Commissioner, to issue a peremptory order all the renderin must be deodorized before they are emitted, and then to use his own subordinates and

> police force to compel obedience and punish those who refuse to abide by it. COUNTY EQUALIZATION. The Committee on Equalization of the County Board are holding sessions to correct errors and hear complaints. Among the other business before this Committee are the unusual complaints that a long list of banks and other corporations, and some hundred or more citizens, have been assessed too low. This complaint has been made by some clerks or other employes of the county, whether at the instigation of the County Commissioners or not we cannot say. The persons accused of being assessed too low have been notified to appear. The allegation made is a general one that their property has been valued too low, and the Committee have adopted the rather novel practice to require them to disprove the allegation. The section of the Revenue law under which this pro-

call upon the Mayor for the assistance of the

ceeding takes place is the following: SECTION 97. The County Board, at a meeting to be held for the purpose . shall .

Second—On the application of any person considering himself aggreved, or who shall complain that the property of another is assessed too low, they shall review the assessment and correct the same as shall appear to be just. No complaint that another is assessed too low shall be acted up-on until the person so assessed, or his agent, shall be notified, if a resident of the county.

The published list of assessments of the several banks and other corporations, unexplained, would leave the reader to understand that the assessments were very low. In some instances this may be the truth. But the fact that the assessed value of the capital stock of the corporation is but a fraction of the actual capital of the concern does not necessarily mean that the assessment is too low. For instance, a bank or other corporation, with a capital stock of \$250,000, may have the whole or a large portion of the capital invested in real estate. The real estate is taxed at its value, and to tax the capital invested in the real estate in addition to the real estate, would be gross injustice, and would be a violation of the law as heretofore administered by the State Board. There are several banks which at the time of the panic had large loans on real estate; in satisfaction of these loans they have had to take real estwo terms in the United States Senate with tate. A large part of their capital is, there-

fore, invested in property already taxed. The Committee of Equalization, however, claim that the complaint having been made, they must assume that the complaint is true, and proceed to increase the assessment accordingly. They insist that the corporations shall, by proof, negative the mere statements of the complaint. This the corporations refuse to do, and there

is a prospect of a large crop of lawsuits. We suggest to the Committee that a mere general accusation that the property of any person is assessed too low, unaccompan by any proof, does not raise a presumption strong enough to require the person to dis prove an assertion which may be made from malice or other purpose. Never heless, w suggest to the various corporations and individuals who are thus accused that they make defense, so far as to explain how their capital is invested in property otherwise taxed, and how they are entitled to a credit arm of the Government with material help taxed, and how they are entitled to a credit at a very opportune time. He raised, fitted on the valuations. In the absence of such

explanations, and in the absence of any evidence of investigation by the County Board, the assessment as it stands will go to Spring field, and the State Board, taking these plaints as true, will not hesitate to add the 60, 80, or 100 per cent to the whole valuation of personal property, and perhaps a much more to that of the real property. the County Board, with all the facts it, then arbitrarily exercises its powers, that will be a different thing. The time and place to make explanations are now, and we have no doubt that the Committee, which is a respectable one, will act justly in the premises.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE. There are tidings of good omen from Tenessee-a quarter where little was expected that would help the success of the Republican national ticket. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Morristown, in that State, gives his reasons for believing that East Tennessee will give HAYES and WHEELER 10,000 majority, regaining the ground the Republicans occupied in 1872, when they gave FREEMAN, for Governor, 10,584 majority. East Tennessee has thirty. four counties. In 1872 there were Republican majorities in twenty-seven of them; in 1874, the Democrats had majorities in twenty of them. The result of the recent election proves that the Republicans are regaining their lost ground. The official returns from eleven counties show a Republican majority of 4.742. These eleven counties in 1872 gave 4,514 Republican majority, but in 1874 they

rolled up 656 Democratic majority. There are some very good reasons for this change, and two very strong ones. The first of these is the loyalty of the East Tennessee ans. During the War they were loyal to the Union, and they fought and suffered for it.

This correspondent says:

The people of the North have never given East ns credit for as much as they des Seeing that they had to take a part in the great struggle, thousands literally escaped from their Rebel pursuers by crawling on their hands and knees through the Rebel pickets stationed south of he Cumberland Mountains, on their way to joi he Federal army. And they now vote as they fought. The thoroughgoing Republicans of to-day, who were voters previous to the War, were generally Whigs. Many Democrats were Union nen, but since the War have preferred to call party. A portion of them, however, have been pleased to call themselves Conservatives, and have not always acted with either party, and especially

posed, in great part, of ex-Rebels. There is another strong reason why Tennessee will poll a strong Republican vote in November. The nomination of that Satanic Rebel, ISHAM G. HARRIS, as the Democratic andidate for Governor, has borne the fruit that might have been expected. It has not only roused an enthusiasm among the Republicans, but it has disgusted the Conervatives who in 1874 went with the De nocracy. It will cost the Democratic party nundreds if not thousands of old Whig votes The fact that his nomination aroused such storm of public indignation that he was compelled to withdraw has not lessened that ndignation in the least. The loyal people of Tennessee know that ISHAM G. HARRIS was the most unmitigated traitor in the whole South. They have not forgotten that his influence in the border States was more mischievous than that of any other secessionist. They have not forgotten that he was not dragged or forced into the Rebellion, but that he was a ecessionist from the outset: that when he leserted his people and went over to the Confederacy he stole all the coin in the State Treasury and carried it off with him; that when the Rebellion was crushed he went to Mexico and sought to establish a Confederate colony there. His nomination was an insult to every loyal man in Tennessee. It sents secession, rebellion, and treason, is also the representative of TILDEN and reform. Remembering all these things, they brought a pressure to bear which forced him off the ticket, and with this warning before them that the Rebel spirit cannot be kept within reasonable bounds, they will go into the canvass with the enthusiastic determination to vote it down.

THE DEMONETIZATION ACT.

In the debate during the last day's sess of Congress on the resolution appointing a Commission to investigate the silver question, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, opposed the return to silver, and defended the act of March 1873, demonetizing it. The history of that bill was largely disclosed. There was a bill pending before the House, which evidently could not pass. Mr. Hoopen then introduced a new bill, which he moved as a substitute for the pending bill. There was a demand for its reading, which was refused, and under the rulings of the Speaker this substitute was passed without having been read or printed. The only debate allowed was a question by Mr. HOLMAN, who asked HOOPER if the bill affected the coinage of silver, and HOOPER answered that it did not. In the debate a week ago, Mr. Holman declared that "the subject of coinage was not supposed to be involved in the bill, and the measure, as passed, was never read in the House." Mr. FORT, of Illinois, debated the question very ably, and, among other things, said :

Mr. Forr-And the substitute was not read. harge it here, until I am otherwise convinced, that it is probable that at no time was the question ever discussed before the Senate or House; and was passed in this House in less than twenty minute after it was brought in, without time or opportuni-ty to learn its provisions. And I wish further to remind my friend that, no matter what he may claim as having happened here, the people were not consulted about the matter. I would remine him that, so far as I can learn, not a single news paper in the United States ever advocated any such measure. And if he knows of a single paper that ever hinted at such a thing. I now pause for him to arise and name it. And I would further remind my friend that no public assemblage of the people ever so resolved, and that no public speaker from the stump or elsewhere in this entire country ever advanced any such proposition; and if h knows of any such I now pause for him to mentio

Ay, sir, the people never dreamed that any such things were happening, that such a stupendous wrong was being done to them. Sir, no question involving so many milli

dollars to the country has been transformed into

law since peace made the great war-loans unneces sary. And yet, as I claim and believe, it was no openly and fully considered; and not over one in and ever knew of the mischievons act unti startled by its discovery when the Revised Statutes were published. And for one I demand in the name of the people I represent, that the law shall first be reinstated as it was, and then it will be time to consider whether we should appoint a learner Commission to consider the relative value of gold

My respected friend from Iowa (Mr. Kasson) has sent to the Clerk's desk to have spread upon the record a document prepared in London, as I under-stood him. I do not care to take lessons in finance from such teachers just now. Their interests are ot our interests.

not our interests.

Mr. Speaker, I said the other day when I occucupled the floor a few minutes upon this question
that the history of the repeal of that venerable law
handed down to us from the fathers might never e written, and some may wish that it never would

sox), ever did know anything about it except what he has stated here; but, sir, if the history of this repeal shall ever be fully written, I fear it will be found that a certain English gentleman resident

nothing about the matter of my own knowledge, and do not state it as a fact or th any way rouch for it, but am informed that this representative of our creditors in London came to Washington, spen the winter here, and was in close counsel with the author of this repeal, and in all probability he drew the section of the bill himself. The money lords of London commanded and we in humility and in silence bowed low and obeyed. [Cries of That is so!"

That is so!" "Good!"]
Mr. Kasson-Who was it? Who was the man? Mr. FORT-You will find out when the history i

SOMETHING FOR SOLDIERS TO READ. The proofs of Gov. TILDEN's disloyalty t the Union in the dark days of the Rebellion continue to accumulate with every day. 'The reader knows how desperately and dexter-ously the Democratic leaders have struggled to evade TILDEN's responsibility for traitorous peace resolutions of 1864. But there is no explanation or denial of the Tweddle Hall speech possible. In the Democratic Convention held at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1861, Mr. TILDEN was a member of the Tammany delegation. That delegation introduced, by a unanimous vote, some resolutions, of which this is one:

Resolved. That we will, by all legitimate mean oppose, discountenance, and prevent any attemp on the part of the Republicans in power to mak any armed aggression, under the plea of "enforc-ing the laws," or "preserving the Union," upon

While the resolution was pending, Sam TILDEN, the Democratic-Confederate candidate for President, made a speech in its support. Among other things "He declared that he for one would resist under any and all circumstances the use of force to coerce the South into the Union. First, because it would be ineffective, and next because it would lead to a war of extermination among those who are brethren-not by the ties of country alone, but of blood."

This is the report of the Albany Atlas and Argus, the official Democratic paper of the State of New York. It is added that "Mr. TILDEN'S speech was loudly applauded."

Of course it was, by that crowd. It is in order for MANTON MARBLE to ris and explain these Copperhead remarks, or o invent some cork-legged apology for them. MARBLE is trying to make people believe that TILDEN "protested" against the peace-surrender platform which he helped o draw at the Chicago Convention on the 30th of August, 1864, but nobody has ever een the said protest in TILDEN'S handwriting, nor do we believe that the man who clared in Tweddle Hall in 1861 that "he would resist under any and all circumstanes" the coercion of the South ever protested against the peace-surrender platform of 1864. The brassy Hewirr and the cun ning MARBLE cannot remove the brand of raitor to the Union from SAM TILDEN'S

A DISGRACEFUL SPECTACLE

The Albany Evening Journal calls atten-tion to a very remarkable spectacle, and one that has never been presented before in Presidential canvass. It will be remembered that, a few days before Congress adjourned Mr. Kasson arraigned TILDEN in the House for his unpatriotic record and his hostility to the Union during the War. Meanwhile it was publicly known that TILDEN and MAN-TON MARBLE were visiting TILDEN'S brother at New Lebanon, N. Y. When Mr. HEWITT. Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, rose the next day to reply to Kasson, he presented the following telegraphic dispatch from MARBLE in evidence of TILDEN'S

NEW LEBANON, N. Y., Aug. 15 .- To the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, House of Representatives, Washing-ton: Your telegram received and shown me. Although Mr. TILDEN was for the ten years previous to the War and during the War in private life, his position in respect to the War was never open t the slightest doubt, etc. Manton Marble.

Note the wording of the dispatch: "Your telegram received and shown me." It was not sent, therefore, to MARBLE. It must have been sent to TILDEN himself. What a spectacle is this! Mr. Kasson having impugned the record of TILDEN for patriot ism, not one of his friends can remember an instance where he supported the Union. The House was full of Democrats. HEWITT. Cox, BEEBE, WOOD, ELY, and other life-long political friends were there. Not one of them knew of a patriotic or loyal act of his during the War. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee has to telegraph to TILDEN himself to find out whether he was a supporter of the Union and whether he was really patriotic when the country was in peril. Do the people of the United States propose to elect a man to the Presidency whose patriotism is so doubtful and obscur that his most intimate friends never heard of it, and that no one but himself can tell anything about it? Was there ever a more dis graceful or sickening spectacle in the records of a Presidential campaign?

THE DEATH OF WILD BILL The life and tragic death of "Wild BILL,"

not less than the peculiarities attending the

trial of his murderer, illustrate the advance of civilization in the Black Hills country. From the southern border of the Indian Nation to the mining camps of the Northwest, the fame of J. B. HICKOCK has extended, and his name had become synonymous with ruffianism, fight, and bloodshed. Possessed of a better knowledge of men than were the other border men of his time, and with a little clearer idea of the use of political machinery, he rose above them in everything save the animal longing for riot and excitement. Thousands of men, of a lower mental stamp, have flourished and died, along the line of country that claimed "Wild BILL," but not one ever arose to the distinction at time, whose death is but a crystallization of his life, and whose life was spattered with great blotches of crime and deviltry. At one time, years ago, the quiet people of the frontier looked up to him, and in a measure depended upon his knowledge of his companions to keep them within bounds, and preserve a comparative degree of peace and order. With some commendable aspirations and a few of the better instincts of humanity, he labored faithfully in the interests of quiet and law. True, he carried his statutes strapped around his waist, and his administration of justice were percussive, but his boast was that he never killed a man who did not deserve it, and the good people around him were not displeased when they reflected that his eccentric and noisy code served to thin the ranks of the desperate and reckless characters that made the desperate and reckless characters that made the Western edge of civilization a gilded hell. But Bill fell from grace and the lofty position he had assumed. Gifted with some imagination, and rather a finer nervous organism than his fellows, he exaggerated his importance and grew strong in his faith in his infallibility. His efforts in behalf of good government and peace became limited to long disquisitions thereon, and he finally dropped from his high estate and and he finally dropped from his high estate, and became the worst of the gang, who welcomed him to all the fearful crimes that made up their pursuit of happiness. Yet, even in his degradation, he compelled some observance of the rights of persons and things, and in his administration of the office of Marshal he persucceeded in reducing to its smallest poshaps succeeded in reducing to its smallest pos-sible quantity, for that locality, at least, the rampant ungodliness that had been the characteristic of the Southwest. But whisky finally

good, and he attained, at length, the reputation of the wildest man on the border, a terror to honest people, a scourge and an outlaw. His ingenuity was racked to add to his deeds of darkness some element that would make them even more remarkable than the most carefully. studied and brilliantly-executed crimes of hi studied and brillantly-executed crimes of his fellows. Almost always drunk, and ever ready fellows. Almost always draun, and ever reary for what he grimly termed "a frolic," he was hated and admired wherever his name was known. The failure of all efforts to kill him educated him to the supers man's belief in a charmed in his moments of relaxation he was wont to declare that, while he longed to die standing up, his prophetic soul told him that woman could not give birth to the man who could stor his existence.

One day, in Kansas, he shot and killed a man

named McCall. There is no tradition cop-

cerning the provocation or details of the killing ject. But the brother of the murdered Kansan seems to have followed BILL for three years patiently watching for his chance. On the 2d c August Bill was playing cards in a saloon in Deadwood City. JACK McCall stepped be hind him, and, with a simple prayer for th damnation of the doomed man's soul, sent a bullet through his head. A Coroner's jury immediately found the cause of death, and a meeting of citizens was called in the local theatre to try the offending avenger. After a statement by the President of the object of the meeting," it adjourned until the next day. Everything seems to have been done in strict accordance with the established rules of important conventions. Speeches were made and committees appointed, and on reassembling the following morning "the minutes of the prerious meeting were read, and, after a few remarks, were approved." One Col. MAY was elected to prosecute, and Judge MILLER wa ssigned to defend. Another Committee was appointed to select the names of thirty-three good men and true, and from these a jury was btained. The trial lasted four hours, and the Judge, jury, and Committee-men conte dternately the rigid features of the dead man who lay on the floor, and the passion-stain face of his murderer as he narrate the story of his wrongs. The case was simple. The prosecution proved that BILL was dead. The defense asserted that the brother of the man on trial was equally defunct. There was no evidence to corroborate the tale of the prisoner. There was nothing to enlighten the jury as to the cause of the Kansar killing. But that does not appear to have been necessary. The jury retired, and, after a solemn consideration of all the facts, formed a verdict of "Not guilty" The committees were discharged, and the people of Deadwood went back to their avocations.

To people of peaceful inclinations and habits of abstract deference to law and order, this simple tale of border-life will be interesting. The haracteristics of the comparatively unknown race to which the outskirts of civilization have given birth and nourishment are peculiar, and re learn but little of its components save by the chronicles of some of their more earnest en leavors. Wild BILL has been gathered unto his fathers, and but for the shifting pha his life which have made him a study perhap his death would be unworthy of attention. The ingle-minded McCatt has one of the most remarkable and eccentric trials on record, and the denizens of Deadwood are appy in the reflection that they sifted the matter thoroughly, and found no ground for the urther shedding of innocent blood.

We found the following shocking paragraph floating around, purporting to be an extract from a speech by Zebulon D. Vance, Democratic candidate for Governor of North Caro

Ina:

I am sorry that I laid down my arms in 1865; I am in favor of re-enslaving the negro, and, if that cannot be done at once, my idea is to adopt a plan which will bring about such a condition of things, I would deprive the negro of educational privileges: I would pay him low wages; I would prevent him from acquiring real estate; I would be prive him of arms, ammunition, stock, and agricultural implements.

A subscriber asked us whether it was true that VANCE ever made such a speech, and if so when and where. The Chairman of the Confederate Central Committee of North Carolina n a letter to the New York World, he ever gave utterance to any such sentir

He says: He says:

If Gov. Vancs could have uttered what is herein attributed to him, the Executive Committee would at once have demanded his resignation as a candidate of the Democratic party. The Committee say in addition that "no such sentiments and no such purposes are entertained on the part of the Democracy of North Carolina."

We are glad to learn that such is the fact. In regard to the origin of the charge the New York World states:

World states:

The paragraph first appeared in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, in an alleged special report of a speech made by Gov. Vancz at the beginning of the campaign. Like many stories which first see the light in that journal, it had no foundation whatever in anything said on that occasion by Gov. Vanca, or in any utterance of his during the canvass.

It is now in order for the Inter-Ocean to rise

nd explain, and either make good the authenticity of the extract, or, if it manufactured the paragraph, to retract it. No good comes from eventing calumnies upon political opponents.

The political canvass in Pennsylvania is proeeding very tamely and aluggishly. The Democrats are making scarcely any visible effort, and the Republicans are resting securely on their supposed certain 30,000 majority. A Phil-adelphia letter thus explains the state of things n the Keystone State:

in the Keystone State:

It is easy to see that here in Pennsylvania we shall slide along smoothly without either party getting excited until we get the news from Ohio and Indiana. Should the Republicans carry both those States the game will be up, and there will be no sight at all here. A light vote in November and a majority for HATES of from 30,000 to 40,000 will be the certain result. The Democrats outside of the eastern counties caught the soft-money lunacy last year from their brethren in Ohio, and have not yet recovered from it. They hated Gov. Tilden then, and charged him with being responsible for their defeat. If the October States go Republican they will lay it to his candidacy, and let the November election almost go by default, voting as Democrats always do, but spending no money and doing no work. If Indiana goes Democratic (I imagine there can be no question about the Republicans carrying Ohio), the fury of the great battle which will rage in New York will be felt here. The Democrats will be greatly encouraged; the Republicans will put their solendid organization in fighting trim, and we shall have as vigorous and noisy a canvass as the hard times will permit. In such a case, however. I can see no chance of the Democrats succeeding. Their organization is everywhere defective, and their leadership shockingly bad.

The universal boiler of the English fleet seems to be suffering with some sort of disease that is now attracting the attention of the naval doctors. A recent London paper says that the boilers of the turret ship Hydra are found to be full of defects, while the boi Her Majesty's ship Briton, which have been in use only five years, have become so deteriorated that they will have to be replaced with new ones. It seems rather cruel to the English seamsn that he should be exposed not only to the incompe-tency of officers and the prospects of founder-ing in a stiff breeze, but also to boiler explosions. For a country that has boasted so long and so loud of its navy, its want of scamanship and carelessness in ship-building are very noticeable

The running of dummy engines on Market street, though necessitated by the heat that interfered with horse-power and the necessity of accommodating visitors to the Exposition, has been so greatly approved by passengers and has been so completely free from any of the evils apprehended, that there is some reason for believing the motor introduced compulsorily will be retained from choice, and altered and amended until it is perfect. —Philadelphia North American.

The result of this experiment will bear fruits in other cities. Steam ought long since to have replaced horses in the difficult and weary work of propelling street-cars.

of propelling street-cars.

GEORGE WILL JOHNSTON, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cru-elty to Animals, has discovered that hydrophobia in dogs is nothing more or less than delirium tremens, resulting from inoculation "by biting some person suffering from the disease of intoxication." While he does not say so boldly, his argument is in favor of letting the dogs go, and

drowning him, or throwing ment to him, or muzzling s my as presents seducti

A forty-page pamphlet I Paris gives the Servian situ The author says:

The Servians, ethnologically about 5,000,000 souls, uname may be comprised the Servia. Bownia, Herzegovins rict of Ragusa, the mouth its, Istria, Turkish Croatia, between the Theiss and the bordered by the Danube near banant. All these people, a thor, speak the same language pution of 300 Bosnians convanism, and of the Servians, all the other 4,000,000 be Church. The 5,000,000 clairsice are divided in about 6 tween Turkey and Austria.

The St. Louis Globe-L scheme by which PHELPS, for Governor of Missouri, self. The G.-D. perpetua PHELPS made himself obt on a Mississippi River ster that he prosecute McCull paper, for libel, promising of the so-called 'libel' wil This is fair. If McCullag will get rid of PHELPS; and will get rid of McCullagh The Cashier of the Val

Louis, in a letter to h this city, says that there is ment of THE TRIBUNE'S S "Boswell" that his bank date with any other bank; well; is sound, solvent, never thought of conso JESSE JAMES, the Missou

become a regular correspon City Times. In his last con gests that the Governm out against the Indians, as will kill all the women and as the women and children stop the breed, and the war s few years." Florida comes into lin

Though there were two Rep with a prospect of a di M. L. STEARNS for GOV DAVID MONTGOMERY for This fusion, it is claimed 5,000 majority. The embassy of Coreans

ternal relations with Japan tremely unclean in person were gayly dressed, and pr rival a most imposing appear they disgusted everybody jured the chances of a h All differences in the

Arkansas have been adj straightforward, and pa Joseph Brooks, one of the didates on the Republican and the two wings of the Mr. A. W. BISHOP. The veterans of the Arm who subscribed \$30,000 f

THOMAS are discouraged. by the Congressional Con known and unfrequented ton, and the veterans indi cept it. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. perhead speech at Indian

If the War being prosecuted of abolishing our market in t ing the peculiar system of lab then I would advise the North itself. Hardin County (Ia.) cor snake story. It claims pos-boa constrictor, 30 feet le hogs whole, and crushes he

ponderous folds. The The Duluth Minnesotian any Democrat who will give the financial passages in DRICKS' letters, and, tempt the average Democrat, no

ceeded in earning the mone The Queen of England s

young man wanders arougoods boxes and barrels, a The "Greenbackers" n

son for the failure of was the superfluity of boss rank and file.

A Texas newspaper notice of Capt. O. J. Downs, cause stinence from strong drink. Mrs. Hicks, the richly-down Schenck, was conspicuous ladies at the Goodwood rac Miss Annis Montague, for Troupe, has been engaged (Evangeline in the American be produced at Baltimore O Louise Chandler Moulto celebrities of London into t write, and those who crit

newspapers. The summer school of nat Prof. Agassiz, on Penikes abandoned, the property ha Anderson. He proposes to residence again.

Victor Hugo owns 800 sl Bank of Belgium, estima and has other property be now why they mobbed him

The Lowell Courier, wi atterance in regard to the l fused to set the day, fearing to the wedding to do so. The Sultan of Turkey's reconsists of two bottles of

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Another case in which the by working upon the hope couple, induced them to purposes a chateau and set money. The donors w

at length, the reputation courge and an outlaw. His ked to add to his deeds of ment that would make them able than the most carefullytly-executed crimes of his antly-executed crimes of his always drunk, and ever ready termed "a frolic," he was ed wherever his name was lure of all efforts to kill im to the superstitions am to the superstitious
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sas, he shot and killed a man There is no tradition con-ation or details of the killing, the time is silent on the sub-ther of the murdered Kansan lowed Bill for three years, for his chance. On the 2d of for his chance. On the 2d of playing cards in a saloon in Jack McCall stepped beth a simple prayer for the doomed man's soul, sent his head. A Coroner's found the cause of death, of citizens was called in of try the offending avenger, to try the offending avenger, to the President of the obng," It adjourned until the larg seems to have been done with the established rules authors, Speeches were made pointed, and on reassembling ing "the minutes of the preered," One Col. May was the, and Judge Miller was d. Another Committee was d. Another Committee was t the names of thirty-three e, and from these a jury was d features of the dead man or, and the passion-stained underer as he narrated his wrongs. The case prosecution proved that he defense asserted that the n on trial was equally deno evidence to corroborate oner. There was nothing to as to the cause of the Kansas loes not appear to have been y retired, and, after a solemn the facts, formed a verdict

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The Chairman of the Con-mmittee of North Carolina, w York World, denies that

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x, Superintendent of he Prevention of Crurecention of Cru-ered that hydrophobia or less than delirium oculation "by biting the disease of intoxi-not say so boldly, his ting the dogs go, and an on the head, or drowning him, or throwing pieces of poisoned mest to him, or muzzling so much of his anatomy as presents seductive attractions to the

A forty-page pamphlet lately published in Paris gives the Servian situation in a nutshell.

Paris gives the Servian situation in a nutshell. The author says:

The Servians, ethnologically speaking, comprise about 5,000,000 souls, under which generic name may be comprised the people who inhabit Servia. Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, the disrict of Ragusa, the mouth of the Cattaro, Dalmalia, Istria, Turkish Croatia, Sclavonia, the tracts between the Theiss and the Danube, the district bordered by the Danube near Buds, and lastly the Bansut. All these people, according to our author, speak the same language, and, with the expetion of 300 Bosnians converted to Mohammedanism and of the Servians of Ragusa, Cattaro, palmatia, and Istria, who are Roman Catholics, all the other 4,000,000 claimed as Servians by Church. The 5,000,000 claimed as Servians by cace are divided in about equal proportions between Turkey and Austria.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat proposes a scheme by which PHELPS, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, may vindicate him self. The G.-D. perpetuated the charge that Puggrs made himself obnoxious to some ladies on a Mississippi River steamboat, and suggests that he prosecute McCullagh, editor of the paper, for libel, promising that "the authorship of the so-called 'libel' will be acknowledged." This is fair. If McCullagh justifies, the State will get rid of PHELPS; and if he don't, St. Louis will get rid of McCullagh.

The Cashier of the Valley National Bank of St. Louis, in a letter to his correspondent in this city, says that there is no truth in the state ment of THE TRIBUNE'S St. Louis letter signed "Boswell" that his bank proposes to consolidate with any other bank; that it is doing very well; is sound, solvent, and prosperous, and never thought of consolidating with any other

JESSE JAMES, the Missouri train-robber, has become a regular correspondent of the Kansas City Times. In his last communication he suggests that the Government send the detectives out against the Indians, assuring us that "they will kill all the women and children, and as soon as the women and children are killed it will stop the breed, and the warriors will die out in a few years."

Florida comes into line in good shape Though there were two Republican Conventions. with a prospect of a division of the party strength, they combined to renominate the Hon.
M. L. STEARNS for Governor and the Hon. DAVID MONTGOMERY for Lieutenant-Governor. This fusion, it is claimed, secures Florida by 8 000 majority.

The embassy of Coreans sent to secure fra ternal relations with Japan are described as ex-tremely unclean in person and habits. They were gavly dressed, and presented on their arrival a most imposing appearance; but at table they disgusted everybody and materially injured the chances of a happy result for their

All differences in the Republican party of Arkansas have been adjusted. In a manly, straightforward, and patriotic letter, Mr. Joseph Brooks, one of the Gubernatorial candidates on the Republican ticket, has withdrawn, and the two wings of the party have united on Mr. A. W. BISHOP.

The veterans of the Army of the Cumberland who subscribed \$30,000 for a statue of Gen. THOMAS are discouraged. The square assigned by the Congressional Committee is in an unknown and unfrequented suburb of Washington, and the veterans indignantly decline to ac

THOMAS A HENDRICKS in an anti-War Con perhead speech at Indianapolis, in January, 1862, made the following declaration:

If the War being prosecuted shall have the effect of sholishing our market in the South by destroy-ing the peculiar system of histor in that section, then I would advise the Northwest to look out for

Hardin County (Ia.) contributes the latest snake story. It claims possession of a genuine boa constrictor, 30 feet long, which swallows hogs whole, and crushes horses and cattle in its ponderous folds. The county is aroused, and expeditions are out hunting the vermin.

celebrities of London into two classes—those who write, and those who criticise, novels. She has

forgotten those who write letters to the American Prof. Agassiz, on Penikese Island, having been abandoned, the property has reverted to Mr. John Anderson. He proposes to make it his summer

Victor Hugo owns 800 shares in the National Bank of Belgium, estimated to be worth \$415,000, and has other property besides. We understand now why they mobbed him in Brussels. He is "a bloated bondholder."

The Lowell Courier, wittily playing on Tilden's atterance in regard to the Resumption act, says it is evident he never married because he always refused to set the day, fearing it would be a hindrance

The Sultan of Turkey's regular morning tipple consists of two bottles of porter, a quarter of a bottle of curacoa, and seven glasses of raki—all taken before breakfast. He has already had three attacked delicing the control of the attacks of delirium tremens. Jarrett & Palmer cover the multitude of sins in

their representations of "Sardanapalus" under the broad mantle of archeology. But it is a question whether archeology as applied to ballet-dan-cers is deserving of popular support.

We observe that Mr. M. H. Bovee is again writing letters from Chicago advocating the abolition of the death-penalty. He ought to be satisfied with the present imperfect code, since it does not permit hanging, or even imprisonment, for debt. Dr. Slade, foster-parent of "Dear Lady Mary" and the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, is flourishing in London, taking in £40 a day at his seances. We

are well aware that Flint is Mr. Edwards Pierre-pont's New York Spiritualist, but Slade doubtless answers the same purposes in London. The inhabitants of Strasbourg are not yet on good lerms with their conquerors. A concert given in aid of sufferers by the recent floods appears to have been almost the occasion of a riot. The effect produced upon the audience by the playing of the Marselllaise is described as maddening.

Mr. McVicker, of Chicago, and Mr. Fields, of Boston, have joined the Theatrical Managers' Association, the objects of which are stated to be the reduction of the exorbitant demands of "stars," and the improvement of stock companies. The plans of the Association do not contemplate any interference with the arrangements of the current

Another case in which the Society of Jews appears as defendant is shortly to be tried in France. It is alleged that the Jesuits of the Rhone in 1864, by working upon the hopes and fears of an aged couple, induced them to bequeath for religious purposes a chateau and several considerable sums of money. The donors were to receive as com-

pensation for their gifts ' 3,000 masses and 4,000 chaplets." The old man is dead, and his heirs are about to prosecute the Order, with some prospect

of recovering the property. Dr. Schweinfurth's two dwarfs, brought by him from Central Africa, are now being educated at Verona. They already read and speak Italian fuently, and are making progress in Latin. The elder is developing a taste for music. The younger is a surly, peevish, disagreeable beast.

It is said that a New Orleans wrecker, who found his men making very slow progress, one day don-ned a diving-suit, and, without previous warning, made a sudden descent below. He there found seven workmen engaged in racing crabs, each ani-mal having the name of a celebrated horse upon its back.

The Hon, Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Mass., is financially embarrassed in consequence of the shrinkage in value of real estate. It is believed, however, that his assets are ample to meet his liabilities. His only creditors are four banks, all of which have manifested an accommodating dis-

The Rev. Stafford Brooke has caused a ripple of The Rev. Stationa Brooke has caused a ripple of excitement in London religious circles by announcing his intention to preach on behalf of the Sunday Society, which wishes to open museums on Sunday. Mr. Chown, who preaches in the chapel next to Mr. Brooke's, prays publicly for the salvation of his misguided brother.

James F. Legate, of Leavenworth, has sued D. R. Anthony for libel, placing his damages at \$10, R. Anthony for libet, placing his damages at \$10,-000. The alleged offense consisted in the publica-tion by the Leavenworth Times of a statement that Miss Legate had been rejected on her wedding day by her betrothed. No names or dates were given in the original publication.

In the latest Parisian burlesque on America there is a piquant rascal who has eloped with another man's wife, and who seeks to palm him-self off as the great Offenbach. He undertakes to direct an orchestra, but they cannot be induced to play anything but Lecocq's music, which would drive a real Offenbach mad.

Don Carlos attended the performance of "Sar-danapalus" at Booth's Theatre Tuesday night. Previous to the rising of the curtain, four young Spaniards tore the Spanish flag from the box intended for Carlos, declaring that he was no true Spaniard, and did not deserve to be honored by the Spanish flag. They were summarily ejected

The evidence in the Bravo case now points conclusively towards the theory of suicide. Sufficient motives for the act are found in the persecution of Bravo by anonymous letters reflecting upon the chastity of his wife, and by the additional fact that his wife was a very intemperate woman, often causing him intense mortification by public exhibi-tions of drunkenness.

It may be reassuring to those who are interested in the projected memorial theatre at Stratford-on-Avon to know that the work has proceeded as far as the clearing of ground for the ornamental gar-den which is to surround the building. The order of events in most undertakings of this kind is the completion of the building first, and the laying out of the garden afterwards

A member of the Bar in Franklin County Mass called the Judge's attention to the fact that Mr. Moody was holding a revival meeting in the neigh-borhood, and that it might be advisable to adjourn court, in order to give the attorneys an opportu nity to attend. "I would be most happy to adjourn this Court," said His Honor blandly to the petitioning lawyer, 'if I thought it would result in your conversion."

Osman Pasha, who was captured by the Montenegrins in a recent battle, is a Hungarian by birth. On the failure of the Hungarian cause in 1848-'9 he fled with Gen. Bem into Turkey, and became a Mussulman. He was promoted during the Crimean war to the rank of Bey, and conducted the correspondence of the Turkish commander with the commanders of the French and British forces. At the close of the war he was promoted to the rank

Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler, once a noted operatic singer and lyric artist, died at Philadelphia Monday afternoon from injuries received while rehearsing the part of Stalacta in the "Black Crook," at the National Theatre. She fell from a suspensed on in the transformation scene, breaking her collar-bone and her shoulder-blade. She was supposed National Theatre. She fell from a suspended car to be in a fair way of recovery, but was suddenly taken with an affection of the heart and died in five minutes. Mrs. Bowler, at the time of her death, was about 35 years of age. She sang in the concert troupe of Thalberg and Vieuxtemps; was the contraito of the Cooper English-Opera Troupe in 1860; played Statacta in the "Black Crook" at Niblo's Garden in 1867-'68, appearing 474 nights; was a member of the Richings Troupe in 1869, and filled many other important positions.

Grand Pacific—Jay C. Moore, Marquette; G. M. Brinkerhoff, Springfield; D. T. Casement, Painesville; W. D. Seymour, Queenstown, Ireland; J. and expeditions are out hunting the vermin.

The Duluth Minnesotian-Herald offers \$50 to any Democrat who will give a fair explanation of the financial passages in Tilden and Handrican passages in Tilden passages in Tilden and Handrican passages in Tilden passage

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 24.—The Grangers stimate the surplus wheat this season at 600

New York, Aug. 24 .- The first bale of cotton from Carolina this season was sold at the Cotton Exchange for 12% cents per pound. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24.—Immense clouds of grasshoppers have been flying southward the past two days. Great numbers of them alighted in this vicinity, but we can hear of no damages.

High north winds prevailing.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 24.—A writer in the DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 24.—A writer in the Cincinnati Price Current from this State gives a lugubrious report of the hog-crop of Iowa this year, and says it is less than for four years past. This may be true in certain localities in the central part of the State; but reports as made by the local press over the State lead to the conclusion that Iowa will, this fall and winter, turn out her full complement of hogs. The northern part of the State will come into the market this year with an unprecedented yield. There is no disease there, and corn is abundant. There are two things which Iowa never fails in,—hogs and corn. Despite the harping of croakers all through the summer, she brings up at the last with a full crop. Last year it was said all summer that the corn-crop was a failure. There are millions of bushels now in the State unsold of that crop. Never risk any money on the prospective failure of hogs and corn in Iowa.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL. LANSING, Mich., Aug. 24.—The annual meeting of the State Sabbath-School Association will be held at Owosso, Sept. 26, 27, and 28. The topics tor discussion are: "Training Classes for Sunday-School Teachers," by Prof. Estabrook of Ypsilanti, the Rev. Mr. Lewis of Howell, and the Rev. Mr. Grinnell of Bay City; "Power—What Is It? and How Obtained?" by E. N. Elwood of Ann Arbor; "How to Train Young Converts for Usefulness," by the Rev. C. T. Allen of Pontiac, and Mrs. C. T. Baker of Lansing; "Revival-Work in the Sunday-School," by J. H. Parker of Bay City, and J. A. Seymour of Cleveland, O.; "History of the Sunday-School Work in the Century Past, Including Its Work in Michigan," by Dr. Pilcher of Detroit, and others; "Relation of Sunday-Schools to American Citizenship," by Mrs. Mallory of Detroit; "Entertainments—How and What!" by the Convention; "Dangers of the Age and Public Safeguards," by the Hon. P. L. Page of Ann Arbor; "Opportunities," by J. A. Seymour of Ohio; "The Sunday-Schools to Ann Arbor; "Opportunities," by J. A. Seymour of Ohio; "The Sunday-Schools an Aid to Popular Education," by W. D. Love of East Saginaw. Elwood of Ann Arbor; "How to Train Young

FOREIGN.

Additional Accounts of Heavy Fighting Before Alexinatz.

The Turks Reported to Have Suffered Heavy Losses.

Servian Troops Succeed Flanking the Besiegers.

Servia and Montenegro Renew Their Offensive and Defensive Compact.

Account of the Capture of Kujazevatz by the Turks.

Cardinal Antonelli Reported to Be Hopelessly III. Details of the New Erie Reconstruction

> Scheme. THE EASTERN WAR.

SALONICA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—The French and German Ambassadors have informed the Porte that their Governments are satisfied with the reparation made by the Turkish Government for the Salonica outrages.

CRETS.

The Porte has refused to consider the Greek note respecting Crete until the termination of the war. Meanwhile, business in Crete is at a standstill, and the Judges refuse to sit.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO. VIENNA, Aug. 24.—Servia's delay in accepting the good offices offered by all the powers at England's initiative is occasioned by the remonstrances of Montenegro, who fears being exposed to the whole force of Turkey n the event of Servia concluding a separate peace. A compromise has con-quently been arranged, in accordance with which Servia makes one more effort, in

quently been arranged, in accordance with which Servia makes one more effort, in which Montenegro will co-operate. This explains the sudden march of the Prince of Montenegro towards Kolasdin, where he will unite with the forces under his brother-in-law, Mukonjos, with the intention of attacking the Turks about Sienitz, in conjunction with the Servian force in the same neighborhood.

HIE SERIGE OF ALEXINATZ.

BELGRADE, Aug. 24.—An official dispatch, recounting Tuesday's fighting, says that both sides maintain their position. The Turks have received reinforcements to the number of 50,000. Yesterday afternoon it was rumored that the Turks had abandoned Saitschar, in order to concentrate all their forces for the attack at Alexinatz. All the civilians have been ordered to quit Alexinatz.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Servians speak of the bombardment of the works about Alexinatz. This is supposed to show that they have been driven behind their fortifications.

BELGRADE, Aug. 24.—The Turks yesterday made three desperate attacks on the Servian positions at Alexinatz, and some of the Servian positions at Alexinatz, and some of the Servian battalions lost more than a quarter of their strength. Several Russian officers were killed. The Turks also lost heavily, being exposed to the cross-fire of the artillery from the entrenchments. Gen. Tchernayeff, who commanded the Servians in person, succeeded in repulsing the Turks on each occasion. The Turks renewed the attack early this morning, and were repulsed along the whole line, and fell back two kilometres. Gen. Tchernayeff, so understood to have decided, in the event of a defeat, to fall back on Delegrad. Cuprija, on the Moravia River, has also been fortified as the third line of defense. If Gen. Tchernayeff is successful he will advance on Nisch, in direction of which the Servian Gen. Harvatovich is now advancing. TCHERNATERF TO FRINCE MILAN.

Gen. Tchernayeff telegraphs to Prince Milan.

he will advance on Nisch, in direction of which
the Servian Gen. Harvatovich is now advancing.

Gen. Tchernayeff to Prince Milan.
Gen. Tchernayeff telegraphs to Prince Milan
as follows: "Our affairs are not progressing
badly. The Turks have evacuated the line of
the Timok. but still occupy Saitschar."

LONDON, Aug. 25—5 a. m.—A special to the
Siandard from Alexinatz says Gen. Tchernayeff
attacked Ali Saib at noon Wednesday. Twenty
Servian battalions, with two batteries of artiflery, passed through the valley leading northeast of Alexinatz to the Turkish headquarters. The movement was discovered
by the Turks who went to meet the column.
The Turks held their ground, although the Servians were superior in numbers. The losses of
the Turks were heavy. Nearly all their officers
were killed or wounded. The Servians fought
under shelter of a forest, but at 6 in the evening retreated to Alexinatz. Their total loss is
1,000 killed and wounded.

Belgrade, Aug. 24.—A Servian bulletin announces the cessation of the conflict at Alexinatz after the retreat of the Turks this morning.

ing.

ANOTHER STORY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Standard's correspondent at Beigrade telegraphs as follows:

"Despite the flaming accounts of the battle around Alexinatz, I understand on good authority that the fights have been merely outpost affairs. The Turks are steadily advancing, but Alexinatz can only be taken with immense loss."

loss."

LATEST.

LONDON, Aug 25—5 a. m.—The Daily News' dispatch from Belgrade says the Turks are gradually forcing the Servian outposts back to the entrenchments.

Gen. Harvatovich has attacked the rear of the Turkish right flank. It is reported that he has captured Parderdo and Gramada, turning the right wing of the Turks.

Gen. Autich is resisting an attempt of the enemy to turn the Servian right flank by moving down the Morava in the rear of Alexinatz and Deligrad.

Gen. Leschganien is moving up the Timok Valley toward Saitschar to reinforce Tehernayeff's left.

The whole Turkish army is concentrated before Alexinatz.

yeff's left.

The whole Turkish army is concentrated before Alexinatz.

The writer of the above adds: The Servians, guided by Tchernayeff's telegrams, are confident of making a successful resistance in the Morava Valley. I am informed that mediation was virtually promised by all the Powers except Germany before the battles around Alexinatz began."

The Times' correspondent at Belgrade says: "The reoccupation of Gurgusovatz, Tresibaba, and Gramada by the Servians is unwise. I should not be surprised if it turns out that a trap has been laid for Harvatovich.

"The diplomatic agents in Belgrade, although invited, did not attend the State service in the Cathedral on the occasion of Prince Milan's birthday."

Another Times dispatch reports that the Turks on Wednesday got within 250 metres of the chief redoubts on the heights before Alexinatz. Kerim Pasha took the first steps for a bombardment. Some of his guns are within easy range, and have thrown shell into the town.

Private accounts represent that the Servians

easy range, and have thrown shell into the town.

Private accounts represent that the Servians have not stood their ground, running whenever pressed. If this is the case, and the report is probably true, Alexinatz will fall, and Servia will lose the last chance of retrieving her fallen fortunes.

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says:

Crete is beginning to cause uncasiness in Constantinople. The Porte's refusal to grant the concessions demanded by the Cretans has revived the animosity between the Christians and Mohammedans. This state of things has already led to bloodshed at Retimo. In a quarrel between a Turk and a Greek the latter was shot. This was the signal for a gathering, and before the authorities could interfere eight Turks were killed and several Greeks wounded. The riot was followed by a panic. All the shops were closed. The Christians barricaded their houses and the Turks encamped in the streets. A portion of the Turkish fleet has been dispatched to Retimo, and troops have been asked for from Constantinople.

less grave, and his force now represents the principal defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina from this side, for Mukhtar had brought twelve battalions from before Bjelina to make up his army at Mostar, and had reduced the local garrison to the lowest point to strengthen it. If he should now risk battle and be again beaten there is nothing left for the Turks to do but try the other end of the road for a while. Mukhtar is, by the admission of all, the best General the Turks have had in Bosnia, and his defeat is owing not only to the military spirit but to the fanaticism of which he was the most efficient supporter. He has been able to inspire a confidence on the part of the troops which no other has enjoyed. The Ottoman prospects on this side are gloomy enough.

fidence on the part of the troops which no other has enjoyed. The Ottoman prospects on this side are gloomy enough.

Vienna, Aug. 7.—The blockade of Mukhtar Pasha in Trebigne does not seem so complete as to prevent all communication, for there is news from thence of yesterday's date. According to this the Turkish army there is recovering from the blow it has received. All idea of making some desperate effort to break through in the direction of Mostar, and, in case of nonsuccess, to retire eventually on Austrian territory, is no more even thought of. With the stores collected at Trebigne, Mukhtar Pasha thinks he can hold out, for weeks if necessary, until Dervish Pasha, who has received orders to come to his relief, can arrive.

THE TAKING OF KUJAZEVATZ BY THE TURKS.

THE TAKING OF RUBAZEVATZ BY THE TURKS.

VIENNA, Agg. 8.—Although no detailed accounts have arrived about the taking of Kujazevatz by the Turks, there are sufficient data to furnish a tolerably clear sketch of the operations carried on hitherto. The Seraskier, Abdul Kerim Pasha, left Sofia on the morning of the 23d ult. for Nish, and passed the night at Pirot or Pharkoi. There a Council of War was held. It with the besides the Chief of the Staff, Neejib Pasha, Ahmed Ayoub, the commander of the forces concentrated about Nish, took part. The next day the journey to Nish was continued, the Seraskier arriving in the afternoon. From the 24th to the 30th ult. the troops were marched into their strategic positions from Widdin to Nish, along the Servian frontier, and the Seraskier and his Chief of the Staff deserve every credit for the way in which they accomplished this. The first forward movement on the 15th ult. from Ak Palanka and Pirot, in the direction of Babina Glava and Pandirolo, served. as an introduction to the operations, meant as it was to re-establish the communication between the forces at Widdin and about Nish. The Servians withdrew to their frontier, and the Turkish army could take up its positions.

The right wing of the Turkish army was formed by the Widden or Timok army under Osman Pasha, which, like that of Nish, had been more than doubled by the reinforcements which were sent up on the Danube, numbering thirteen battalions of Nizans and twentytwo battalions of Rediffs, three regiments of cavalry, a regiment of artillery with eleven batteries, and two battalions of Reserve artillery for the fortress of Widdin, and some companies of engineers,—in all close upon 30,000 regulars, besides several thousand of Irregulars and volunteers on horseback and on foot. Of this force, some 6,000 men formed the extreme left, towards with the command of Abmed Ayoub, consisting of forty battalions of regulars and seven batteries of artillery, formed in the valley of the Oishava from Nish to Ak Palanka and Pirot, with ion, at the sa

Timok army under Lesenjania. So strongly seems he to have been convinced that the chief danger threatened from that side, and that the Turks would never engage themselves seriously in the difficult mountain country about Krujazevatz, that even when the advance considered this as a feint to mask the real advance of Osman Pasha to Zaitschar and Bergovo. Had it not been for this apparently fixed idea, he might have easily repaired his mistake, for after two days' advance, which gave them possession of the heights of Tressibab, which separate the two branches of the Upper Timok, and enabled them to effect the junction of the two columns under Suleiman and Hafiz Pashas, the Turks paused two or three days in their advance, so that there was sufficient time for Tchernayeff to bring up the reinforcements which Horwatovits, the commander on that side, urgently, but in vain, asked for.

On the 4th the Turks renewed their attack, and on the 5th Horwatovits, unable to hold out any longer, withdrew. The Servian line of defense was broken through in the centre, which made the rest of the Timok position, which was now separated from the positions in the Moravo Valley, untenable. On the 6th Hassan of the Vrska Czuka into the Valley of the Timok, a few miles to the south of Zaitschar, and, after a feeble resistance from the troops there, was able to occupy the defile of Vraternitza and the Village of Grijan, on the Timok. Yesterday morning Osman Pasha sent out a recomolisance in the direction of Zaitschar. On approaching the lines the Turks found the place abandoned by the Servians. In consequence, the whole Turkish force passed the Timok, and Osman Pasha, established his headquarters there without firing a shot.

The Servians are retreating along the whole line. Their rear-guard occupies the two roads leading from the Timok into the Morava Valley. Whether they men to make a stand there remains to be seen. In the meantime it seems that they are making preparations in case of their having likewise to abandon the Morava Valley. W

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRON TRADE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Financier says: "The liabilities of the large iron-making con-cern in the Cleveland District, about which nuch anxiety has lately been felt, are £1,000, much anxiety has lately been felt, are £1,000, 000. The partners, however, have prepared a statement, according to which the assets show a surplus. A preliminary meeting of the creditors determined to continue the works as a joint-stock concern, as in the case of Vaughan & Co. Another large company in the same district is also embarrassed."

BRIS.

LONDON, Aug. 94.—The Times, in its financial article, says: "An amended Erie recon-

struction scheme has been issued providing that up to 1879 four coupons of the first consolidated bonds are to be paid in cash and six funded. All coupons after 1879 will be paid, and coupon bonds bearing interest at 7 per cent, and payable in gold in 1920, will be issued in exchange for funded coupons. The second consolidated mortgage bondholders are to fund ten consecutive coupons from June 1, 1875, to Dec. 1, 1879, and convertible gold bondholders are to fund eighteen and two-thirds quarterly coupons within the same dates. The coupon bonds for these funded coupons will bear 5 per cent interest till 1883, and thereafter 6 per cent. All bonds and coupons must be forthwith deposited with the Reconstruction Committee, who will foreclose on the railway, and buy it on behalf of the bondholders. A new company is to be formed to work it. Half the shares of the new company are to be vested in trustees to be called voting trustees. The shareholders in the present company are to be admitted to the new company on payment of their assessment on shares.

ENGLISH RACES.

shares.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The great Yorkshire stakes at the York meeting were won by Coltness, with Sailor second, and Lockhard

FRANCE.

A PROPOSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A correspondent telegraphs from Paris: "I have reason to know that shortly before the prorogation of the Chambers, a serious proposition for a Russian alliance, with the prospective restoration of Al-sace and Lorraine as a bait, was completely frustrated by the resolute attitude of the Re

publican leaders."

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTION.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The editor of Droits de L'Homme was convicted it the Correctional Tribunal, yesterday, of libelling the Chamber of Deputies, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$600.

The report of the death of M. De Tocqueville is contradicted.

THE PAPAL SUCCESSION. ROME. Aug. 24 .- A convocation of Cardinals now sitting to ascertain the feasibility of introducing certain modifications in systems of electing Popes, so that the electors may exer-

ropes, so that the electors may exercise full liberty when it becomes necessary to elect a successor to the present Pope.

ANTONBLLI.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—News from Rome, received yesterday, gives no hope of Cardinal Antonelli's recovery.

AFRICA. THE KING OF DAHOMEY AND HIS CAGED

ENGLISHMEN. LONDON, Aug. 24.—Advices received from Cape Coast Castle, dated Aug. 2, state that the King of Dahomey has confined the Europeans at Whydat in their houses, and threatens massacre them.

AUSTRIA.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL COMING. VIENNA, Aug. 24.—The Morgens Post says: "The Prince Imperial of Austria will start next autumn on a two years' tour through Europe and America."

SPAIN. COINAGE. LONDON, Aug. 24.—A telegram from Madrid announces that a royal decree has been issued

ordering the coinage of gold pieces of 25 pestas also of silver pieces of various denominations. FIRES.

AT MANISTEE, MICH. MANISTEE, Mich., Aug. 24.—The residence and large livery barn of Michael Fay and J. A. Wilson's rink building were destroyed by fire this morning at half past 2 o'clock. Fay and wife had been out visiting, came home at halfpast 1, and shortly after getting asleep were aroused by fire bursting into the windows of their bed-room. The immates had barely time to escape in their night-clothes. William Carter, an employe at the barn, while attempting to rescue Fay's boy, was terribly burned about the face and hands so that life was despaired of. Fay lost a large lot of buggies, harness, wagons, hay, grain-cutters, robes, all the house furniture, piano, and two gold watches, amounting to about \$3,000. Loss on the rink building, \$2,000. Fay was insured for \$1,000 in the Home of Philadelphia, \$1,000 in Patterson, N. J., \$1,200 in Millville, N. Y., \$800 in the Rhode Island, \$800 in the North British, and \$450 in the Germania. The rink building was insured for \$1,000 in the St. Joseph, of Missouri. wife had been out visiting, eame home at half-

AT SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 24.—Heather & Allison's saw mill and salt works at Saginaw City were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The works had not been operated during the past three years, and consequently there was no accumulation of either lumber or salt. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. It is said to have been incendiarism. The mill had a gang and a circular saw, giving it a yearly capacity of 10,000,000 feet; no insurance.

AT PARKERSBURG. WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 24.-The Standard Parkersburg special says: "The warehouse and paint-shop of the Marietta Chair Company was destroyed by fire last night. The factory bu ing was badly damaged. The loss is about \$25,000; the insurance is not known. The fire is supposed to have been set by incendiaries. Two other alarms from different quarters were sounded at the same time. Two men have been

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 43 at 4:45 yesterday af-The alarm from Box 43 at 4:45 yesterday atternoon was caused by an incipient fire in the two-story frame house No. 755 Indiana avenue, owned by Dr. Bigelow and occupied as a residence by Joseph Vanbolen. Damage nominal; cause unknown.

AT MARENGO. IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 24.—Patron's elevator at Marengo burned this morning. It was not running, and but little grain was in store. Loss \$3,000; insured for \$1,400. Supposed to have been set on fire by tramps.

AT MINNEAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24.—The residence of Josiah Jones was partially burned to-day. Loss \$1,500; covered by insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

COLDWATER, Mich., Aug. 24.—The figures relating to the fallure of Bowen & McGowan have just been made public by the Assignee, and

show the liabilities to be \$90,000, of which \$31,-000 are secured, leaving \$59,000 unsecured, com-posed mostly of deposits. The total assets are \$50,000.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 24.—A company is being organized here, with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of building a telegraph line along the Narrow-Gauge Railroad from this city to Ames, on the line of the Chicago & North-western Railway.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. PLYMOUTH, Aug. 24.—The steamship St. Germain, from New York, has arrived. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Arrived, steamship Erin, from London.

Tobacco-Cutting in the Connecticut Valley.

Beston Herald.

Tobacco-cutting is well under way everywhere in the Connecticut Valley, and, with a few exceptions, the crop is of fine quality, as well as heavy growth. Very little damage has been reported from hail. The dry weather has not hastened the cutting materially, as has been the case in the towns up the Connecticut Valley, where serious injury to the leaf was feared from the drought. It is, however, very rarely that the leaf ripens before the 15th of August, or even the 20th; it oftener continues growing till the 1st of September. The primitive method of hanging on the poles with twine has already gone by, and most large growers use some of the many varieties of hooks now in the market. Tobacco-Cutting in the Connecticut Valley.

A Big Haul of Fish. Correspondence Brooklyn Union.
WEST HAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 18.—Two days ago, at this place (the summer residence of Gen. Dix), the fishing club, of which W. C. Raynor is Captain, caught at one haul 3,500 bluefish. When cleaned, iced, and boxed the catch weighed 7% tons, or an average of over 6 pounds each. They were shipped to the city yesterday, nda netted to the club \$1,500. SCHURZ.

His Great Speech to the Germans of Cleveland.

Why He Has Taken the Field Again for the Republican Party.

gether Unworthy of Confidence. He Calmly Reviews the Plat-

forms of the Two

Parties.

The Democratic Party Alto-

And Thoroughly Exposes Tilden's Financial Generalities.

The Records of the Two Candidates as Viewed in the Light of History.

Hayes the Practical and Tilden the Professional Reformer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—The Republican campaign in this city was royally inaugurated to-night. The Hon. Carl Schurz spoke to a dense audience in the Globe Theatre, many hundreds being turned away, being unable to gain admittance. The speech was in German, and was a crushing answer to the sophistries of the German Tilden Club here, whose members are trying to delude the German voters into supporting the party which has turned its back on resumption. Gen. Garfield spoke in the park to an immense crowd. The park was completely filled, and when, at 9 o'clock, long columns of torchlight companies began to pour in from the different wards, the scene reminded one of the great Republican demonstrations in 1872. After Garfield's speech the torchlight procession marched to the Kennard House, where the multitude packed Bank and St. Clair streets for more than a block in either direction.

SERENADED MR. SCHURZ AND EX-GOV. COX, both of whom made brief but effectual speeches The enthusiasm was remarkable. Never before has a campaign been opened here with a demonhas a campaign been opened here with a demonstration so spontaneous and earnest. The tide is fairly turned. The Hon. H. B. Payne, the Democratic Representative of this District, peremptorily declined a renomination, and has gone off to Saratoga. The Democrats can find no one ready to accept the barren and expensive honor of a nomination. Indee Ranney refuses, it and

of a nomination. Judge Ranney ref. ses, it, and the Democratic managers are in A SERIOUS DILEMMA. Mr. Schurz expresses his astonishment at the strength of Republican sentiment here, and as Cleveland has hitherto been the dark spot in Ohio politics, the apprehension that Tilden can have any possible chance of success in Ohio

passes away like a dream.

To the Western Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—The Republicans opened the campaign in this city to-night with a very large meeting. The Hayes Club were out in full force with torches and bands of music, forming one of the largest street processions ever seen in this city. A large out-door meeting was held at Monumental Park, addressed by Gen. James A. Garfield, who spoke for an hour and a half, his speech being enthusiastically received.

Democrats declare themselves as the true prophets of hard money, but

THEIR CONVERSION IS SUSPICIOUS.

This suspicion is increased when we look at their platform. It begins with this, that it makes the Republicans responsible for the delay in the resumption, saying that they had delayed it already at 11 years. It will not exonerate the Republicans, and what have the Democrats done for hard money within this time? Not only have they opposed resumption in every conceivable way, they have even favored repudiation. But now the Democrats are really converted into hard-money men. This must have taken place during the National Convention. Indeed this Convention favored resumption, but what means does it recommend to reach it? It speaks only in general terms of a reasonable system, but what this reasonable system might be remains a mystery. This flowery speech remains one of the posters containing recommendations of Centaur Limiment and other patent medicines that promise to cure all diseases. Humbug! Their way to speak is according to the art of platform-building, which consists, to use Talleyrand's words, 'to hide one's real meaning behind as many words as possible." There one reads of 'a cure on the wings of a system;' of 'the whoels of industry set again in motion, "and similar phrases that were used last year by Bill Allen and Sam Cary, and other soft-money men. Now the same phrase shall serve an opposite aim. And by what means does the Democratic party promise to bring about resumption? It is the repeal of the Resumption act of Congress in which resumption was fixed by law for the 1st of January, 1879. This Resumption act is, according to their opinion,

was fixed by law for the 1st of January, 1879. This Resumption act is, according to their opinion,

THE GREATEST OBSTACLE TO RESUMPTION.

I myself was not in favor of every feature of this bill when it was discussed in the Senate. It did not correspond to all my wishes, but it fixed a certain date for resumption, and, therefore, I voted for the measure; but the Democrats on not want a fixed ate for resumption. If a man has given his note to pay within a certain time, will any-body declare that the note will sooner be paid if you cross out the date on which it is die? The Republicans have fixed a date for the payment of the Government promissory notes, and after the passage of this act every greenback ought to have contained this date on its face, namely: "The United States will pay to beare 31 on the 1st of January, 1879." Now the Democrats say that the surest way to resume is to leave off the time when the note is to be paid, and that they claim to be in favor of early resumption. Is that not a pure confidence swindler indeed in the General Convention the leaders of the Democracy have favored the principle of hard money, and it is said that the Inflationists were defeated. But this is not so. A compromise has been made. The Inflationists would have liked the Convention had it still more favored their ideas, but since that could not be done because the Democrats would have lost New York State, the Inflationists grumbled; but when, after long hesitation, the Tiden letter of acceptance appeared with its indefinite phrases, then THE INSLATIONISTS SHOUTED FOR JOY that they had won a victory, and that is truly the case. Tiden has gone over to the side of Hendricks. Since that time the Democrats nominate in all Congressional districts soft-money men. Tilden's vistory is identical with the ranjority in Congress, and against this majority Tilden will not be able to do snything if he is elected for President. So by the victory of Tilden the fruit of last year's victory of hard-money principles would be lost.

Again, man

in the arms of Hendricks. The Republicans also have not done for resumption what they ought to have done, but the whole part and inclination of this party is in favor of it. It stands for the honor, the credit, and the good name of the United States,

A FIRM OPPONENT OF ALL DESIRES OF REPU-

and the good name of the United States,

A FIRM OPPONENT OF ALL DESIRES OF REPUDIATION
in peace as well as during the War. Therefore, all
who favor hard money must support this party.

Now, in regard to corrupt officers and corruption
in general, I admit that corruption is to be found
everywhere in the Cabinet of the President, in
the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in
the Legislatures of the single States, seven among
the Judges. People say that worse it cannot become in future; therefore a change would be a
change for the better. But a change may help only
for a short time, but fail to cause a permanent
cure. It becomes necessary to go to the very roots
of corruption. It will do little good to remove
a corrupt officer if another gets into his
place, that it is better that hungry parties must be
kept away from office. This will only be done by
removing the cause of all the corruption. And
what is this cause of lishonest officers are to be
found everywhere, and they are to be found even
at the foundation of our Republic; but this
curse of general corruption dates from the
time of the Democratic President, Andrew Jackson, who, in entering his office, acted according to the principle "To the victors belong the
spoils." It was he who introduced the removal of
political opponents. Then nobody asked whether
the officers removed had been just or capable, or
not, but what his standing had been in the party. In
appointing new officers, the character and efficiency
of the candidate was not inquired into, but only
THEIR SERVICES TO THE PARTY.
Their recommendation was everything. The
Civil Service became like a pigeon-roost, and nobody could tell who of the ever-changing officers
was honest of dishonest. Even if a dishonest officer was detected, and his crime is to be punished,
some Congressman that had recommended him
came and

PROTESTED AGAINST HIS REMOVAL
because he was such a useful friend, and could not

cer was detected, and his crime is to be punished, some Congressman that had recommended him came and

PROTESTED AGAINST HIS REMOVAL

because he was such a useful friend, and could not be spared in the campaign. The ward politicians gained greater influence, and their influence had more weight, than honesty and character. Their corruption came under the protection of the party. This went on until it reached its climax under Buchanan, just before the War, for under his administration one part of the party tried to overcome the other part of it and sought political influence by all means. The consequence was that corruption and theft grew fearfully. The same was the case under Johnson, but as far as Grant is concerned, he has the peculiar weakness to believe that his office is only made for him, and that he may reward his friends were very many doubtful characters. Therefore this merit belongs to the Administration of the Government, that it has by corruption shown the necessity of radical reform even to the most stupid mind. But how shall this reform be brought about? If a man suffers of ulcers in consequence of blood-poisoning, the opening of the nilcers is not sufficient.

THE POISONOUS BLOOD MUST BE PURIPIED.

Even so in the Civil-Service. There is no reform possible if the appointment and removal of the officers is not separate from all political influence, and made dependent entirely on the moral and intellectual faculties of the applicant. An examining committee could only determine about the lastmentioned conditions. But what party favors a reform in this sense most? To judge from the platform alone is not advisable. The character of the candidate is also to be taken into consideration. In one fact both are unanimous: Hayes will remove the corrupt officers and Tilden too; but Tilden will remove the good officers also; all. Hayes has been dovernor of Ohio three times and has proven himself

A FRIEND OF REFORMS

remove the good officers also; all. Hayes has been governor of Ohio three times and has proven himself

A FRIEND OF REFORMS

Every one knows him as an honeat man; that is admitted by his worst enemies. In his letter of acceptance he favors reform clearly and explicitly. He says that corruption originated more than forty years ago by the introduction of the system of booty. He wishes that in the appointment of officers respect should be had to their abilities and character; that officers must be maile independent of party influence; that we must return to the principles of the founders of this Republic; and that legislation must supplement what is wanting. He honestly promised to favor this reform, and he is the man to keep his word. But

WHAT DOES TILDEN SAT?

All his expressions are of the relative kind. He speaks of raising the standard of qualifications, of gradual improvements, of an examining commission if possible, but he does not enter into particulars like Hayes. His speech is dark at all turns upon this. The Democrats must have all the offices, and to this all the other Democrats are agreed. But who of them desires reform? Tammany Hail, or the Swallow-Tails or the Short-Hairs, or the Confederates in the South? Yes, they all want offices, as it is the system of Jackson, and to which the whole party is bound by all its traditions. What a deluge of office-seekers there will be if Tilden is elected! We have had a prelude of it in the lower Honse of Confederates, or for Fitz Hugh Lee. What scandal thuse Confederate, or for Fitz Hugh Lee. What scandal thuse Confederate, in their attacks, but heavens! what valor they will a bow when they come to make their grand attack u, on the offices. Will Tilden be able to stand this sturn? We may get rid of the old thelves, but may God preserve us from the new ones. The Devil's will remain.

ever seen in this city. A large out-door meeting was held at Monumental Park, addressed by Gen. James A. Garfield, who spoke for an hour and a half, his speech being enthulastically received.

B. ROM, CALL SCHIEF of the solution of the so

Ladies, if you feel languid or exhauste-with no inclination to exercise, use that valuab tonic, Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron. D. pot, 53 Clark street.

Millons of Bottles of Burnett's Cocoaine have been sold during the last twenty years, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the best hair-dressing in the world.

YACHT RACE. YACHT RACE!

THE FROLIC AND INA. FOR \$1,000, Saturday and Monday, Aug. 26 and 28.

Goodrich's large sidewheel steamers, SHEBOY-GAN or MUSKEGON (with the Judges on board), will leave Goodrich's Dock, foot Michigan-av., Saturday and Monday mornings at 9 o'clock sharp, and CRUISE DURING THE RACE to the stake and CRUISE DURING
boat and return.
Tickets for the trip only 50 cents.
Parties desiring lunch must provide themselve
therewith, as none will be served by the boat.
T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.



de such a speech, and if se

d have uttered what is herein Executive Committee would do his resignation as a candi-let party. The Committee no such sentiments and no-atertained on the part of the arolina."

ppeared in the Chicago Interspecial report of a speech
at the beginning of the campries which first see the light
no foundation whatever in
pecasion by Gov. VANCE, or
of the Inter-Ocean to rise
or make good the authenor, if it manufactured the
it. No good comes from
upon political opponents.

carcely any visible effort, are resting securely on 30,000 majority. A Phil-plains the state of things

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Large Demands for Country Accommodations.

The Produce Markets More Active and Irregular --- Provisions Again

Grain Firm .-- Wheat Strong --- Reports of Poor Crop Yield in Europe.

FINANCIAL.

The extremely hot weather yesterday, extending through business hours till near 3 p. m., when a shower refreshed the earth, checked transactions at the banks, and, in fact, throughout the city The morning mails brought quite large demands from country correspondents; but these were cheerfully met, and were the only feature of the day's business. City merchants offered some parcels of paper on country customers, but these seem to have satisfied all their wants. While everybody feels better and more hopeful for the future, the volume of business, owing to the tremendous heat of the last two days, has been limited.

The mercantile banks report a fair line of dis-

of the last two days, has been limited.

The mercantile banks report a fair line of discounts, with rates as usual, viz: 8@10 per cent. The packers' banks carry a large surplus, which they would be glad to logardn call or short time, with approved collaterals, at 4 per cent and upwards. The street brokers can find very little paper offering, and rates continue nominal at 6@12@15 per cent, according to time, quality, etc.

The demand for New York exchange continues ight. The price between banks is 50c per \$1,000 liscount; par to customers.

the price ocustomers.
clearings were \$2,500,000.
"intelligent compositor" made 'county her bonds " read 'county and other lands " raday's article; but as every reader, from ext, at once made the correction for him-I. C.'s life will be spared this once.

in Thursday's article; but as every reader, from the context, at once made the correction for himself, the L. C.'s life will be spared this once.

Moard and the course, affirm that the practice of hoarding is quite dead in England, or even confined to those eccentric persons who keep gold in their mattresses and bank-notes in their teapots, and after their deaths are the objects of wondering paragraphs in provincial newspapers. On the contrary, we are aware that a system of boarding money, probably in the aggregate to a very great amount, does prevail in England; that, beside the eccentrics, most of whom are influenced by an ignorant timidity, and not by any liking for visible cash, great numbers of the saving poor dislike to let their accumulations be known, and keep their money at home; and that many thousands, not to be described as poor, never dream of opening a deposit account of any sort or kind. They "keep "their money, the best way they can, in their own hands. If an English village could be thoroughly robbed on the plan supposed to be favored by Marshal Blucher, or still better, by Mr. Dustrell's friends, the Circassian "settlers" of Bulgaria, the haul of cash and bank-notes would often surprise, not only the robbers, but the clergyman, who thought he knew all the circumstances of the robbed. Hoarding of this kind, even in England, must be, in the aggregate, very large. But we are writing just now of the well-to-do, of the people who are affected by this plethora of money, and are grumbling this week about the consequent absence of interest on deposits, and it is quite certain that they have nearly given up keeping money at home. Here and there an old groman or tradesman, in an unprogressive place, or a well-to-do spinster of 60, or an old farmer, retains the old habit, and dreads thieves, sun under pressure produces extraordinary sums in cash-tountry auctioneers, for example, find them do it constantly,—and rich men are asked by dealers who seem rich not to cross their checks, because that is "ill-con are often more ready cash at hand or about them as any one would suppose. It must be confessed at from past experience it is safer for them to ke the chances of loss and stealing than to trust leir money to most of the savings banks. While was of them are honestly managed and have among the manual managed and have among the savings barbard to the money from any of them are run merely to filch money from a constitutions that there there is not the savings barbard and any of them are run merely to filch money from a constitution of the savings and the savings are savings.

The London Times of the 9th says:

SURPLUS SILVER IN GERMANY.

The Manager of the London Agency of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin has written the following

determined company having purchased largely of the best ground known, and has. They profess themselves pleased with the prospect, but the public have no reason to share in their faith. In Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, the people are too poor to raise money for gold mining experiments of for anything else. But a few local capitalists, especially in the which have reduced a capitalists, especially in the which have reduced in good earned of the search o

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

BY TELEGRAPH. The London Times of the 9th says:

An abridgment of M. Villet's report on the state of gyrtian signance appears in the Montgent Timesexel of exterior evening. M. Villet attributes the present relating texture of the conditions of the minated to-day in a papir in the securities of the minated to-day in a papir in the securities of the minated to-day in a papir. coal roads. At the opening of the Stock Exchange rumors of a depressing character were circulated in regard to the coal corporations and their managers. Stories of opposition coal sales by the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central Companies were numerous, but were not corroborated. As a consequence of these reports, prices fell from the beginning. As the morning advanced, the volumes of New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackwanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson, and Morris & Essex stocks which came upon the market swelted. Western, Delaware & Hudson, and Morris & Essex stocks which came upon the market excited apprehension, and the street immediately jumped to the conclusion that banks and other lenders of money on those securities had called for additional margins on their loans, and, as these had not been furnished, they had thrown the coal stocks which had formed the collateral upon the market. A panic seemed to take possession of dealers, and New Jersey Central dropped to 40, a decline of 13 from the closing price of the previous evening. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fell from 88% to 81%. Delaware & Hudson Canal stock sunk from 84% to 78% regular, and to 75% seller sixty. Small lots of Morris & Essex sold from 95 to 90. On Pennsylvania coal stock, which was held at 250, 230 was bid, with no sales. Transactions were On Fennsylvania coal stock, which was held at 250, 230 was bid, with no sales. Transactions were very heavy, 119,000 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 35,000 shares of New Jersey Central changing hands. Excitement ran high, and for hours the wildest confusion and the most eager interest prevailed. The losses by the decline in these securities fall almost entirely upon investors. Coal stocks have until within a year past

these securities fall almost entirely upon investors. Coal stocks have until within a year past been regarded as gilt-edged securities, selling above par and paying 10 per cent dividends annually. Wealthy and poor investors zlike sought them, and comparative few shares were turned in Wall street on speculation. Since the trouble began in the combination, however, Wall street has been bearish on the securities of these companies, and, no doubt, much of the stock sold yesterday was short stock. Losses, however, will reach far and wide, and will fail heavily upon many widows and orphans wno depended upon dividends for their incomes. An officer of one of the four strong coal companies said that the decline in the market was companies said that the decline in the market was undoubtedly due to the action of money-lenders who had called upon their borrowers for ad-ditional margins on their coal-stock collaterals. As these margins were not forthcoming, the securities were thrown upon the market and sacrificed. The severe handling of the New Jersey Central was due to the fact that the road had extended too much, to the fact that the road had extended too much, and was now oppressed by a heavy floating lebt. Another theory of the decline was that it was due to the action of a broker in Exchange place. For several days he has been a heavy purchaser of New Jersey Central, and excited adverse comment by his conrec. It was reported that, while buying for his customers, he had been selling for his own account, and had helped the downward course of the market, making all the money his customers had lost. The managers of the coal roads are powers in the financial world, but, unless they availed themselves of their facility.

but, unless they availed themselves of their facili-ties for early information, they must have lost con-siderable money. The Directors of all these cor-porations have been heavy investors in their own securities, and their names have attracted floating

but, unless they availed themselves of their facilities for early information, they must have lost consistent ities for early information, they must have lost consistent ities for early information, they must have lost consistent ities for early information, they must have lost consistent ities for early information, they must have lost consistent ities for early information, they must have lost consistent ities for early information, they must have lost consistent ities for early information in the proposal of the second call the secon

with a heavy decline in some shares hitherto quoted steady. Erie declined from 14½ to 8½ on reports from London that a new scheme has been brought out looking to a foreclosure of the road. The Germans were heavy sellers, but at the close the stock rallied to 10½. Ohios formed another weak apot, declining from 13½ to 11½, and closing at about the lowest point. A mong other shares Western Union dropped to 70, Lake Shore to 53½. St. Paul common to 34%, preferred to 67, Pacific Mail to 23½, and Rock Island to 103½. The coal roads were weak in late dealings, New Jersey Central todision of the decline in New Jersey Central today two reports were current.—one to the effect that a 'put' for a large number of shares at 60 against which stock had been bought could not be honored by the makert, and a settlement was made at 45; the other that a large bank in this city had loaned a prominent holder 5,000 or 6,000 shares of stock, and the holder not being able to take up the loan when called upon, the stock was sold out. The market closed active, feverish, and unsettled. Transactions were 270,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Western Union. 4,000 Northwestern, 26,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohios, 11,000 slichigan Central, 120,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 36,000 New Jersey Central, and 3,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Money more active; 2@3.
Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.
Clearings, \$18,000,000.
Sterling firm; actual business, sixty days, 488; sight, 489½.

COURDEN SECTION OF THE STORES.

are: Conton Pacific. 62 cm. A. & P. Telegraph.

Missouri Pacific. 62 cm. A. & P. Telegraph.

Indiana Central. 63 cm. and indiana Central. 64 cm. A. & P. Telegraph.

Indiana Central. 65 cm. A. & Quin.y. 1.

Ul. Pac. bonds. 106 cm. and pacific. 106 cm. A. & Dec. 1.

Northwestern 62 cm. and 107 cm. and 108 cm. and 10 San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Mining stocks closed to-day as follows:
Consolidated Virginis. 5334 Crown Point. 12
California. 5934 Yellow Jacket. 3444
Segregated Belcher. 80 Alpha. 5934
Ophir. 54 Belcher. 24
Choliar. 9736 Confidence. 19
Savage. 20 Slerra Nevsda. 1434
Imperial. 54 Exchequer. 21
Mexican. 3536 Overman. 7634
Gould & Cury. 15 Itasice. 28
Hale & Noccross. 11

J. C. Flood, of Flood & O'Brien, will leave for the East on Saturday. One object of the trip, it is stated, is to make arrangements for establishing transfer offices of the Consolidated Virginia and California Companies, for the convenience of brokers in the New York Mining Board.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Gold—1111/4. Sight exchange on New York, % premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 544. LONDON, Aug. 24.—Consuls, money and account,

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Consuls, money and account, 96 3-16.
United States Bonds—'65s, 105½; '67s, 109½; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 10756.
New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; preferred, 21.
The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to its liabilities is 60% per cent. The amount of ballion gone into the bank to -day is £100, 000, and the amount withdrawn, all for Lisbon, is £326, -000.
Specie decreased in the bank during the past week £711, 000.
Paus. Aug. 24.—Rentes. 106f 22½c. Week £711,000.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Rentes, 106f 22½c.

The specie in the Bank of France increased 3, -784,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 24.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103½.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Aug. 24:

Thursday, Aug. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Shurtheff av. 25 ft a 50 f Napoleon place, e f, 25x 125\(\frac{1}{2}\) ft, dated Aug. 23.

Campbell av. 85 ft a 50 f Napoleon place, e f, 25x 125\(\frac{1}{2}\) ft, dated Aug. 23.

Aberdeen st, 144 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 24 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Aug. 22.

North Deaphorn at, s w corner of Ohio st, e f, 40x80 ft, dated Aug. 11.

West Twelfth st, 188 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 28x 125 ft, dated Aug. 23.

Flournoy st, 189 ft w of Robey st, s f, 123x100 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 24 (George W. Cook to Edwin C. Bradley).

Vincennes av, n of and a Thirty-seventh st, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Aug. 23.

St, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Aug. 23.

West Thirty-fourth court, s e corof Lincoln st, n f, 18x1249-10 ft, dated Aug. 24.

Dayton st, s w cor of Clay st, e f, 15x125 ft, dated Aug. 22.

McMullen court, 118 ft w of May ft, s f, 26x 80\(\frac{1}{2}\) ft, dated Aug. 25.

McMullen court, 118 ft w of May ft, s f, 26x 80\(\frac{1}{2}\) ft, dated Aug. 27.

McMullen court, 118 ft w of May ft, s f, 26x 80\(\frac{1}{2}\) ft, dated Aug. 27.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce m this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
aw Estadion 3	1878.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Fiour, bris	6, 283	4,822	6,739	5,536
Wheat, bu	8,204	53,954	6, 349	56,747
Corn, bu	304, 771	132, 840	605,812	163,870
Oats, bu	3H, 491	75,580	37,907	98, 363
Kye, bu	4,219	3,334		400
Barley, bu	2,350	7,510	820	10, 363
Grass weed, hs.	392, 121	111,969		42.517
Flaxseed, hs	173,660	22, 160	43, 869	23, 340
B. corn, hs	14,000	********	43,079	4, 250
C. meats, bs	68, 790	141, 200	1,041,05	846, 207
Beef, bris	**********	18	1	80
Pork, bris	221	65	652	409
Lard, 18		21,000	310, 278	226, 595
Tallow, Tos	17,340	9,740	010,210	1,012
Butter, Da	257, 328	61, 993	272,610	56,700
Live Hogs, No.	9, 337	10, 172	4, 220	5,017
Cattle, No	4,030	3,441	2,777	3,117
sheep, No	732	HIN		0, 111
Hides, ms	105,660	131,759	162,800	204,960
Highwines, bris	150	17	304	103
Wool, 188	54, 800	6, 107	468, 123	65, 140
Potatoes, bu	AO	122	306	400
Coal, tons	3, 664	40.39	703	400
lay, tons	17. 00 000		The second secon	*** ******
umber, m	2,859	3,677	1,936	2.651
bingles, m	1, 200	595	604	696
alt; bris	1,157	990	5, 235	4,541
oultry, bs	*, 101	1.412	9, 233	4, 341
ouitry, coops.	145	179		
ame, pkgs	3	102		
ggs, pkgs	684	938	188	124
heese, bxs	3,387	2,325	188	
. apples, bris.	N93	1.169	188	229
approar ottal.	660	1,100		

consumption: 735 bu wheat, 730 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Thursday morning: 1 car No. 1 Northwestern wheat, 8 cars No. 2 Northwestern do, 15 cars No. 2 spring, 14 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected to 1 are 1 and 1 are 1 and 1 are 1 and 1 are 1 and 1 are 1 jected do, 1 ear no grade (41 wheat); 99 cars and 4,500 bu high mixed corn, 366 cars and 28,200 bu No. 2 do, 114 cars and 14,300 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade 582 corn); 5 cars white oats, 5 cars No. 2 do, 38 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade (53 oats); 6 cars No. 1 rye, 13 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (23 rye); 1 car No. 2 barley, 7 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total (709 cars), 338,000 bu. Inspected out: 16,209 bu wheat, 507,516 bu corn, 3,190 bu oats, 26,724 bu rye.

Of the above receipts of wheat, 13 cars No. 2 and 8 cars No. 3 are new; the fest are old. The following figures show the inspection into store the corresponding day in 1875:

01d. New. Total. 0 0 0 0 49 29 78 15 89 104 3 68 71 0 5 5

ment in the demand for groceries. Buyers are or-dering with less reserve than heretofore, and the prospects for the fall trade are dally growing brighter. Prices of all the staple articles remain brighter. Prices of all the staple articles remain firm. There was a fair inquiry for foreign dried fruits at previous figures, while domestics were scarcely inquired for. Fish were quoted unchanged. The butter trade was quiet, the extreme heat serving to restrict business. Cheese was dult, paints, coal, and wood markets no specially new features were developed. Oils were quiet, with quotations unchanged, except for carbon, which was held *Glc higher than Wednesday. Grain bags continue to meet with a brisk demand, and stocks are rapidly dwindling. Prices remain unimproved, Stark selling at 23c, Lewiston at 21/4c, and American and Amoskeag at 19/4c. These are lower prices than have been known for many years.

The wholesale lumber market was quiet, but The wholesale lumber market was quiet, but firm, the quietness being due to the fact of very light offerings. The yard dealers reported a fair inquiry at unchanged prices. Metals and hardware were in better demand and steady excepting tin-plates, which have declined 50c from recent quotations. Nails were steady. Wool, broomcorn, and hides were in fair request. Timothy seed again advanced under an active inquiry, with the offerings smaller, and harcive against Hay the offerings smaller, and barely adequate. Hay was quiet. Green fruits sold freely at recent prices, some foreign varieties being given, while domestic fruits were generally easy as receivers were expecting liberal receipts daily, and hence desired to prevent an accumulation. Poultry and eggs were both dull.

Lake freights were quiet and firmer, 2%c be-

Lake freights were quiet and firmer, 24c being bid for corn to Buffalo and 24c asked. Rafl freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 174c to Baltimore, and 20c to Boston, per 100 hs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 94c for wheat to New York, and 10c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 85,000 bu corn.

A New York exchange gives the following reports from merchants of high standing in the respective markets named:

Paris, Aug. 8.—Advices from Laval, Lucon, and Vienne confirm the deficit announced in the sheaves and wheat threshing. The dry weather favorable to wheat harvest is rather detriments to the spring corn, onta, maize, and buckwheat. Firmness is still maintained in the country corn markets. New wheat is more offered, in spite an advance of 2f upon the old; but farmers appear disposed to reserve it if they cannot obtain better prices.

maine, and buckwhest. Firmness is still maintained for the control of the control

ter demand for export as well as for the lower Rhenish

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only just commenced, and the estimate of produce differs considerably, but on the whole has a favorable appearance.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active, for the season, and again easier. The market was firm in the early part of the season under a fair demand, as a good many operators reasoned it out to be probable that the bottom was about touched. The fall since July 1 has been \$3.00 per bri on pork, \$1.0561.10 per 100 fbs on lard, and 114624 on meats, But heavy hogs were again lower at the Stock-Yards, though the supply was only moderate, and sellers were so numerous as to force down prices further, in spite of philosophical reasoning. The sales were chiefly made on outside account, and the buying was principally done by the local shorts. The Eastern markets were easier, with a decline on lard in Liverpool, and there was scarcely any demand for shipment on any description of product, which encouraged short sellers to operate freely. As summer cutters are now holding off, except those who are working on direct orders, it is not impossible that prices of the raw material will still further recede before the opening of the next regular packing season.

Mess Fork—Was active, and declined 20c per bri further, making a total drop of 35c since the close of Change on Wednesday. Sales were reported of 100 bris cash at \$15.05, 13,000 bris seller September; \$16.40 (16.42) for October; and \$14.45 (16.42) for October; and \$15.00 bris cash at \$15.00 bris. The market closed tame at \$14.45 (16.42) for October; and \$15.00 bris cash at \$15.00 bris. The market closed tame at \$14.40 (16.42) for October; and \$15.00 bris cash at \$15.00 bris cash at

at 32600c on track.

APTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 205,000 bu at 92c for September, and 83%,404c for October.

Corn—Sales 40,000 bu for seller September at 43%c, and seller October at 44c, and for the year at 42%c.

Outs—15,000 bu at 30%c for September, and 30%c for the year.

September, \$6.90@9.95 for October, and \$9.10 for the year.

Meats—Sales 500 bxs long and short clears, seller December, at \$36c; 50,000 hs short ribs, seller September, at 740.

Wheat was fairly active, closing a shade easier. August sold at 91c, September at 915c; 913c, closing at 915c. Corn was easier, closing at 435c; 610 for September, as \$36c; 610 for September, as \$36c; 610 for September, and 31c for October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

2, 400K (468 36 to 498 10d per 489 10s) according to quality. Red home-grow a was inactive; foreign met a better edemand for export as well as for the lower Rhenish districts.

**BESTH, Aug. 5.—The uninterrupted tropical heat of the past se'nnight has been very desirable for harvest work and threshing, but rather disadvantageous to the maize, potato, and other crops, which would be much refreshed by a speedy and coplous downfall of rain. In the corn market what opened with an extreme reserve on consumers' part, and prices of spot produce rapidly fell to the cover and the market disadvantal of rain. In the cover market what opened with an extreme reserve on consumers' part, and prices of spot produce rapidly fell to the cover market what opened with an extreme reserve on consumers' part, and prices of spot produce rapidly fell and the one of the cover market what opened with an extreme reserve on consumers' part, and prices of spot produce rapidly fell and the cover market what opened with an extreme reserve on consumers' part, and prices of spot produce rapidly fell and the cover market what opened with an extreme reserve on consumers' part, and prices of spot produce rapidly fell and the cover market with an extreme reserve on consumers' part, and prices of spot produce rapidly fell and the cover market with an extreme reserve over market with the previous expensions for the previous senting the transfer of the same, although a little more firmness is now apparent. As ordinarily, Shirks wheat has been the grain chiefly treated for. Harvest work, which commenced a forture of the diminished demand previous produces. 25258-018 and 2526 for the diminished demand previous produces. 25258-018 and 2526 for the diminished demand previous produces. 25258-018 and 2526 for the diminished demand previous produces. 25258-018 and 2526 for the diminished demand previous produces. 25258-018 and 2526 for the diminished demand previous produces. 25258-018 and 2526 for the diminished demand previous produces. 25258-018 and 2526

was, however, offset by a decline in the receipts, and previous prices were well sustained. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 23628c; medium to good grades, 17620c; inferior to common, 12615c.

BAGGING—The demand for grain bags continues active, jobbers reporting their asles as in excess of any season since the panic,—and stocks are becoming reduced to a pretty low point. As to prices, they are lower than have been known for many years past. Thus it will be seen that the position of the market is strong, and that the chances are in favor of an advance. We quote: Stark A. 28c; Peerless AA, 25c; Lewiston, 215c; Montaun, 22c; Ontario, 225c; Amoskaca, 195c; Otter Creeks, 29c; buriap bags, 4 and 5 2024c.

CHERSE—A very quiet market was witnessed. Beyond a light inquiry to meet immediate wants there was no movement, and as there was some anxiety to sell there was a more or less generous shading of prices. We quote good to choice factory at 75a625c.

COAL—Very few orders for anthracte were being placed, buyers seeming inclined to await the coming auction sale at the East, which, it is hoped, will evaluate his lower prices. There was about the usual trade in soft coals at nominally steady rates. We quote a lack; awanna, egg. 27.5c; do nut. 57.7c; do range. 28.0c; Baltish lower prices. There was about the usual trade in soft coals at nominally steady rates. We quote: Lack; awanna, egg. 27.5c; do nut. 57.7c; do range. 28.0c; Baltish lower prices. There was about the usual trade in soft coals at nominally steady rates. We quote: Lack; awanna egg. 57.5c; do nut. 57.7c; do range. 28.0c; Baltish lower prices. There was about the usual trade in soft coals at nominally steady rates. We quote: Lack; awanna egg. 57.5c; do nut. 57.7c; do range. 28.0c; but his soft coals at nominally steady rates. We quote: Lack; awanna egg. 57.5c; do nut. 57.7c; do range. 58.0c; but his soft coals are not of the market was exercially turn out badly, and receivers usually find it necessary to candle their stock before they can induce retailers to

are to a great extent nominal. There is something doing in imported fruits at about steady figures. We quote:

coreign-Dates, 606%c; figs, layers, 156,15%c; figs, drums, 12%6313%c; Turkish prones, 53%65%c; figs, drums, 12%6313%c; Turkish prones, 53%65%c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8611%c; rasions, layers, \$2,1566.

**2.25; loose Muscatel, \$2,3062.50; Valencia, 9%69%c; Zante currants, 767%c; citron, 22%256.

Domestic-Michigan apples, 9839%c; pared peaches, 156616c; blackberries, 9669%c; raspberries, 28%30c; pitted oberries, 17%18c.

Nut-Filberts, 11%612c; almonds, Terragona, 19%69.

**20c; Naples walnuts, 16%617c; French walnuta, new, 10%16c; Grenoble walnuts, 13%614%c; Brazila, \$688%c; pecans, Texas, 15%16c; Wilmington peanuts, \$688%c; Grennessee peanuts, \$1%60%c; African peanuts, \$688%c; Grennessee peanuts, \$1%60%c; African peanuts, \$688%c; Grennessee peanuts, 9%69%c; African peanuts, \$688%c; Grennessee peanuts, 9%60%c; Griden peanuts, \$688%c; Grennessee peanuts, 9%60%c; Griden peanuts, \$688%c; Grennessee, peanuts, 9%60%c; Brazila, 9%60%c; Grennessee, 9%60%c; Grennessee, 9%60%c; Grennessee, 9%60%c; Louisians, \$688%c; Japper box; jobars, \$788%c; Louisians, \$688%c; Japper box; jobars, \$1.00%c; Joper box; jobars, \$1

LIVE STOCK.

...13,845 ...10,950 ...17,538 Total.... 8,892

Tuling figures for heavy weights were \$5,7036.00, though a few were taken by shippers as \$2,0036.35 for choice. Inferior lots sold at \$5,2545.50, and one or two droves of extra light were taken at \$6,45.

No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. 57, 185 \$4.45. \$23, 191 \$6.35 \$81, 256 \$3.90 \$61, 193 \$4.40 \$21, 175 \$6.30 \$48, 274 \$5.90 \$61, 193 \$4.40 \$21, 175 \$6.30 \$48, 274 \$5.90 \$61, 193 \$4.40 \$21, 175 \$6.30 \$48, 274 \$5.90 \$62, 193 \$63.50 \$11, 247 \$5.90 \$62, 193 \$63.50 \$11, 247 \$5.90 \$62, 193 \$63.50 \$11, 247 \$5.90 \$62, 193 \$63.50 \$11, 247 \$5.90 \$62, 193 \$63.60 \$11, 247 \$5.90 \$62, 193 \$63.60 \$11, 247 \$5.90 \$62, 193 \$63.60 \$11, 247 \$5.90 \$62, 193 \$63.60 \$11, 247 \$5.90 \$62, 193 \$63.60 \$12, 270 \$62, 193 \$63.60 \$12, 270 \$62, 193 \$63.60 \$12, 270 \$63.50 \$13, 293 \$63.60 \$12, 293 \$6.80 \$13, 293 \$

BUFFALO.

BUFFAL

LUMBER.

The wholesale market was nearly destitute of lumber. Two or three cargoes arrived, and among the sales was one of a cargo of piece stuff from Ludington at \$7.73—an advance of 25c per m. Piece stuff is frm, there being a good inquiry for it, and it is thought that this advance will be maintained when an opportunity offers to test the market, though it may be offset by a rise in freights. The receipts of piece stuff have been small, and there is little likelihood that manufacturers will rush it forward very soon. Common inch was nominal at \$8.00@8.50, and fair to choice do at \$10.00 @14.00. Lath were quiet at \$1.1904.20, and shingles at \$1.90@2.30.

The demand at the yards continues fair, and there is less disposition to shade quotations, many thinking that the fail trade is soon to commence, and there is a stronger feeling as the wholesale market due to the prospect of an early rise in freights. Following is the price list:

First and second clear.

\$35.00@32.00

Third clear, 1 inch.

\$20.00@32.00

Clear adding, dress and second, rough.

\$2.00@35.00

Clear diding, dress and second.

Clear diding, dress and second.

First common siding.

First common siding.

Soon boards, A.

Soon boards, A.

Soon boards, B.

A stock boards.

A stock boards.

Common boards and short fencing.

Soon boards.

A stock boards.

Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in.

Soon boards.

A stock boards.

Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in.

Soon boards.

A stock boards.

Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in.

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Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in.

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Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in.

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Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in.

Soon boards.

Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in.

Soon boards.

Com

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Liverpool. Aug. 24-11:30 a. m. -Flour-No. 1, 23s;

No. 2, 21s 6d.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 2s 6d; No. 2, 8s;

spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 8s 4d;

No. 2, 8s 1d; club, No. 1, 3s 9d; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn,

24s 9d.

bect. 728 6d. Lard. 348. Cheese. 474. Bacot clear, 498.6d; short do, 518 6d. Tallon—41s. Patroleum—Spirits, 10s; refined, 15s 6d@16s. Linesed Oil—24s. Resim—Common, 4s 9d@5s; pale, 14s. Spirits Turpentine—24s 6d.
LONDON, Aug. 24.—Petroleum—15s 3d for refined.
Spirits Turpentine—23s@23s 3d.
ANTWESP, Aug. 24.—Petroleum—40%1.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Authorations are: Cuba, inferior to common refining, 896; fair refining, 896; good refining, 696; prime refining, 996; good refining, 696; fair refining, 696; good refining, 696; prime refining, 996.

Talloue-Firm and fairly active; sales of 140,000 ms prime at 89698 7-16c per m.

Whisky-Firmer; sales of 125 bris at \$1.14, and last evening 50 bris at \$1.134 per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

Nuw Tork, Aug. 24.—Cotton—Market easter: 12569 125-18c; rutures firm; August 11 31-28212c; September, 11 13-16c; under 11 32-3212c; September, 11 13-16c; under 11 32-321c; under 11 13-16c; under 11 13-16c; under 11 12-32112c; under 11 12-32114c; under 11 12-3214c; under 11 12-3214

PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 24.—Petroleum—Steady; refined, 194@10%c; crude, 15@15%c.
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yellow, Jose-White Western, 236-254c; illinois, 302-37c.

8535c. Oats-White Western, 226-254c; illinois, 302-37c.

87cs-Western, 21.13.

Cheese-Quict; Western fine, 754-254c.

84tiss-New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras. 250-27c; firsts, 216-25c; Western extras. 252-27c; firsts, 216-25c; Western extras. 252-27c; firsts, 216-25c; Western extras. 252-27c; firsts, 216-25c; firsts, 216-2

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged.
Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
Flour—Wheat dull and lower; sales confined to rample lots; No. 2 red fall, \$1.16 bid; No. 3 do, \$1.003 bid. Corn higher; mixed Western, 42%45x cash and August. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 30%43x4 cash; 30%430x4 cash; 30%430x4

and lower; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 194c; clear, 24,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barier, 1,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barier, 1,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barier, 1,000 bu; oats, 12,100,000 bu; oats, 11,100 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Shipmenia-Flour, none; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Shipmenia-Flour, 750 bris: wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Cincinnati, Aug. 23.—Colion—Easy at 11)4c.

From-Steady; fair demand.

Grad Addessed. Barley and farm: 320642c. Bys steady; 50665c. Barley and farm: 320642c. Bys steady; 50665c. Barley and farm: 320642c. Bys steady; 50665c. Barley and shipmenia-from trade; inactive; steam, \$10,25; kettle, \$12,000 bu; order trade; allow from trade; should be shou

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Cotton dull and unchanged; saica. 37 bales; receipts, net. 72; gross. 25; exports: to Havre, 4,100; stock, 25,428.

MOSILE, Aug. 24.—Cotton irregular; middling, 11% illic; net receipta, 430 bales, saica, 30.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton steady; middling, 11% illic; net receipta, 56 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton casier; middling, 11%; sales, 275 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet; middling, 10%; net receipta, 246 bales; sales, 70.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK. Aug. 24.—Business was fairly active with commission houses, and the jobbing trade progress was satisfactory. Cotton goods were in steady demand and bleached cottons firm with an upward tendency. Lonsdale, Linwood, and other bleached shirtings advanced Mc. Prints continued active, firm, and scarce. Woolen goods were in moderate demand. The Bulletin says 1,000 cases Richmond prints sold at suction at an average of over 7c per yard.

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—Petroleum firm; 116
deg. test, 1754c.
Priresumo, Ph., Aug. 24.—Petroleum firm and higher; crude, 53. 10 at Parker's; refined, 1935ac20c. Philip
dalphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Aug. 24. -Spirits turpentine steady:

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS Start Haron, South Haven, sundries; start Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; start Mus-kegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Messenger, Ben-ton Harbor, sundries; prop George Dunhar, South Haven, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor

rop Menominee, Green Bay, pest. White Lake, sundries; pest. White Lake, sundries; prop Colorado, Busundries; prop Charles; prop Char Brothers, Holland, bark; schr kegon, lumber; schr Liberty, schr John Marks, Manistee, luden, Benton Harbor, lumber Black Creek, lumber; schr Th Haven, coal; schr Willie Lout ber; schr Elva, Pike's Pier, ford, Muskegon, lumber; schr White Lake, lumber; schr Muskegon, lumber; schr J. Lake, lumber; schr Mary Am lumber; bark Acorn, Alpen lumber; bark Acorn, Alpen lumber; bark Acorn, Alpen Janistee, lumber, bar Janistee, lumber, CLEARANCES-Prop Messenf mudries: prop Tuesdell, Bu

undries; prop Charles Rietz,

CHICAGO. —There was a good out carriers and shippers we sence a light business. Sh nence a light business. Sin jorn, and 2½c was asked. 'sported for corn to Brie, and lor corn to Ogdensburg, and 'lorn to Buffalo at 2½c. Capa Buffalo, Aug. 22.—Char N. Bone reports schr M. E. Tago, 50c per ton. Capt. Tom Lem Ellsworth, coal to Chica H. F. Merry, cement to Cleve Sew London, paving-stone to lord; schr Rush, lumber an Crescent to Buffalo, \$250 for Cardinall reports schr Adver Buffalo, staves at \$3 per mans m: schr Alleghany takes coal per ton; schr Active takes ce 1000 brls, to Cleveland at 4c pe Dernort, Aug. 22.—C. W. bark J. S. Austin, bine deal Great Britain, at \$5,500 go Canton, Detroit to Thorold, wheat, Detroit to St. Cathar rainth, wheat, Detroit to Clevelevation; schr City of Chica rich to Chicago, at 60c per Whittaker & Co. report the lumber, Au Sable to Detroit Alpena to Chicago, at \$1.25 p. Millwauker, Aug. 23.—The to-day; the prospects for an chartering business, however, and rates held higher—2½c or kingston rates remain the sam orn, and 21/2c was asked. LAKE MICH

into one of the docks of t Company yesterday to have he Those desiring to witness the ; urday will have plenty of oppo Several steamers and tugs will yachts, which will run a distar route will depend entirely on it wind... The tug Diamond, wh scow yesterday afternoon, str-outer harbor and was so sever sank immediately. It is not will be much difficulty in raisi PORT HUE

Special Dispatch to T
Port Huron, Mich., Aug.
R. Holland, Wenona, Jarvischrs Ahira, Cobb, Knight T
hugh, Our Son.
UU-Frop Benton, J. Berts.
E. Bally, S. L. Watson; schr
Wind-South, fresh: weath
Special Dispatch to T
Port Huron, Mich., Aug.
Down-Props Westford, Ohio
wall and consort. J. S. Fay
naba.
Ur-Props Fountain City,
tow. Raleigh and Consort, Cor
schrs W. H. Rounds, John M
staff, Thomas Quayle, Oak Le
Wind-South, gentle; weath

Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; Catar corn; prop Novelty, Henry, Seneca, 5,600 bu corn: Gracle 8,000 bu corn; prop Montauk, corn, 400 brls flour; Maple Le sorn; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,70 CLEARED—T. W. Sherman lumber; prop Victor, Peoria, Gypsy Queen, Peoria, 77,50 lath; Dolphin, Ottawa, 500 pc

DRIFTINGS.—The schr Mary leak and put into Oak Orchard borne from Toronto in a few sition to the present combinate Richmond, bound for Chicago of spiegel-iron from Germany schr James G. Worts is to bourne, Australia, with an as the fall... Says the Clevelan known salimaker at this up to the present time sold eighteen Hayes and for vessels, and but three form. Straws like this shoblow... The Detroit Tribus (name unknown) while load the Canada Southern dock sized and lost a part of her was towed down to Walden, work to right her up, while engaged in picking up her mouth of June, 187d, there lost in the ocean trade as fol French, B Norwegian, 5 G Spanish, 1 Greek, 1 Dutch, slan, 1 Argentine. 13 of wh unknown; total, 70. In this vessels reported missing. The reported lost as follows: 3 A French, 2 Dutch, 2 of which known; total, 12... The Mile consin says: "The Governming party, under Thomas W. who have been idle since the on our harbor piers in the eather received orders to rhave departed for Grassy Isin to repair the works in that 'whe party will proceed to Eas Door, and then to Escanabacut in the spring has been chert. Pa., Aug. 24.—Artiprop Superior, schr Sandusk, Cago, star China.

Special Dispatch to JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. people visited the Morgan the largest number that bere in a single day, excep was held here several yearnee for each of three of been the largest ever know will, therefore, come out This will enable them to en This will enable them to ef able improvements, and offering more varied at in future. The fair bly the finest in amply large, slightly unda with large and magnificen and more extensive buildin then everything pertaining to The exhibition will close to day. The weather has bee a heavy shower fell this evenuch pleasanter.

WILBUR F. South Bend, Ind., Aug of Wisconsin's Governor F. Storey, of Chicago sojourning here, and by the on Gov. Hendricks could tep over into Michigan, wasway. Then Canada woulnight's ride. The old g with the route.

On the 13th of July the on the 13th of July the legislation were imposed part of Holand belonging pire. The Czacs of Cracov remarks on that subject main one of mourning for ly, Polish was suppressed is in the Duchy of Posen, ed in communication with the German language. Russia, this part of Pola Asiatic."

ed. Lard, 498 6d@508 68. sundries: prop Charles Richts, Mainistee, Indiber; prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries; prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries; prop Romaries; prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries; prop Romaries; prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries; prop Magdelena, Packard's Pier, wood; schr Fonr delena, Packard's Pier, wood; schr Fonr bales; speculation and area rnis white wheat, average, 9s 1d@ 69s 9d; red Western spring, No. 88s 9d; winter red Western, 9e9 ern canal, 21s 6d@23s. Corn-9d. Oats, 38@3s 6d. Barley, 3s thers, Holland, bark; schr L. M. Davis, Musmess pork, 88s 6d. Prime mess 30s. Cheese, 47s. Bacon—Long p. 51s 6d.

los; refined, 150 6d@160 358; pale, 148.

roleum-10361.

kegon, lumber; schr Liberty, Muskegon, lumber; schr John Marks, Manistee, lumber; schr P. Hayden, Benton Harbor, lumber; schr Lumberman, den. Benton Harbor, lumber; schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber; schr Thomas Parsons, Fair Haven, coal; schr Willie Loutit, Ludington, lumber; schr Elva, Pike's Pier, wood; Frank Crawber; schr Elva, Pike's Pier, wood; Frank Crawbor; schr Elva, Pike's Pier, wood; Frank Crawbor; schr Konse Simmons, Maskegon, lumber; schr Ronse Simmons, Maskegon, lumber; schr Arry Mitelake, lumber; schr Christiana, Kenosha, gravel; schr Mary Collins, Cheboygan, lumber; schr Seventh Ohio, Pentwater, lumber; schr C. O., Muskegon, lumber; schr G. P. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber; bark Acorn, Alpena, lumber; bark M. Dall. Muskegon, lumber; bark Isabella Sanda, fanistee, lumber mber; bark Acorn.
Dall. Muskegon, lumber; bark Isabella Sands, fanitee, lumber.
CLEARANCES—Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; spop Truesdell, gradialo, 700 brls flour, 40, 973 bu rye, 1,100; p. Baffalo, 700 brls flour, 40, 973 bu rye, 1,100; p. Baffalo, 700 brls flour, 40, 973 bu rye, 1,100; p. Baffalo, 700 brls flour, 40, 973 bu rye, 1,100; p. Baffalo, 700 brls flour, Ludington, 25 brls corn, 6 brls pork, 1 te lard, and sundries; firth Mary Copley, Cape Vincent, 2 brls flour; schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, 42, 703 bu corn; schr Annie Fought, Buffalo, 45, 500 bu corn; schr Annie Fought, Buffalo, 45, 500 bu corn; schr Shawnee, 5uffalo, 38, 300 bu corn; schr State, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn; 425 brls four, 301 bage seed, 250 pigs lead, and sundries; spop Cuba, Buffalo, 55, 000 bu corn; schr Portland, bort Huron, 22, 570 bu corn; stmr Huron, South laven, 1 brl pork and sundries; stmr Muskegon, 100 brls pork and sundries; schr 100 pork and sundries; schr 200 brls pork and sundries.

CHICAGO. —There was a good demand for vessels, at carriers and shippers were apart in views, sence a light business. Shippers bid 24c for torn, and 25%c was asked. The stmr Jap corn, and 2½c was asked. The stmr Japan was reported for corn to Brie, and the prop St. Albans for corn to Ogdensburg, and the schr Ogarita for corn to Buffalo at 2½c. Capacity, 85,000 bu.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Charters: Capt. George F. Bone reports schr M. E. Tremble, coal to Chlaigo, 50c per ton. Capt. Tom Collins reports schr iem Elisworth, coal to Chicago, 50c per ton; schr i. F. Merry, cement to Cleveland, 4c per bri; schr Rew London, paving-stone to Cleveland, \$1.75 per cord; schr Rush, lumber and cedar posts, Port Crescent to Buffalo, \$250 for the load. Capt. R. Cardinall reports schr Adventure, Ashtabula to Buffalo, staves at \$3 per m and lumber at \$1.75 per m; schr Alleghany takes coal to Milwaukee at 50c per ton; schr Active takes cement and salt, about 500 bris, to Cleveland at 4c per bri.

DETHORT, Aug. 22.—C. W. Norton reports the berk J. S. Austin, pine deals, Lake Michigan to Great Britain, at \$5,500 gold for the trip; schr Canton, Detroit to Thorold, 4c; schr T. Baker, wheat, Detroit to St. Catharines, 4c; schr Amarinth, wheat, Detroit to Cleveland. 1½c, free of elevation; schr City of Chicago, bulk salt. Goderich to Chicago, at 60c per ton, free in and out. Whittaker & Co. report the schr John L. Green, lumbet, Au Sable to Detroit, at \$1; schr Lotus, Alpena to Chicago, at \$1.25 per 1,000 ft.

Milwaukez, Aug. 23.—There were no charters to-day; the prospects for an improvement in the chartering business, however, are more favorable, and rates held higher—2½c on wheat to Buffalo. Kingston rates remain the same—5½c. eported for corn to Brie, and the prop St. Alban

ndries; prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber

lumber; schr Liberty, Muskegon, lumber

LAKE MICHIGAN. CHICAGO.—Two lumber-laken vessels were at the market last evening.... The steam barge Rietz went into one of the docks of the Chicago Dry Dock Company yesterday to have her bottom calked .. Those desiring to witness the yacht race next Saturday will have plenty of opportunity of doing so. Several steamers and tugs will follow the racing Several steamers and tugs will follow the racing yachts, which will run a distance of 15 miles. The route will depend entirely on the direction of the wind.... The tug Diamond, while towing in a sand-scow yesterday afternoon, struck the piling in the outer harbor and was so severely damaged that she sank immediately. It is not thought that there will be much difficulty in raising her.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 24.—Down—Props
R. Holland, Wenona, Jarvis Lord and consort;

R. Holland, Wenona, Jarvis Lord and consort; schrs Ahira, Cobb, Knight Templar, James Fitzhagh, Our Son.

U—Prop Benton, J. Bertschy, Graves with D. E. Bally, S. L. Watson; schr City of Chicago.

WIND—South, fresh: weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Porr Huson, Mich., Aug. 24, 11:30 p. m.—Down—Props Westford, Ohio and barges, Caldwall and consort. J. S. Fay with Rhodes, Escanaba. unaba.

Ur—Props Fountain City. S. Chamberlin and tow. Raleigh and Consort, Cormorant and consort; schrs W. H. Rounds, John Martin, David Wagstaff, Thomas Quayle, Oak Leaf, H. D. Root.

Wind—South, gentle; weather fine.

THE CANAL. ORT, Ill., Aug. 24. -ARRIVED-Delight. Ottawa, 5, 700 bn corn: Cataract, Utica, 6,000 bn corn; prop Novelty, Henry, 10,500 bu corn; W. J. Roebuck, Romeo, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Rod, Seneca, 5,600 bu corn: Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 8,000 bu corn; prop M corn, 400 brls flour; Maple Leaf, Romeo, 5, 600 bu sorn; Cayaga, Lockport, 5, 700 bu corn. CLEARED—T. W. Sherman, Joliet, 60, 340 ft lumber; prop Victor, Peoria, 69, 200 ft lumber; Gypsy Queen, Peoria, 77, 500 ft lumber, 20, 300 lath; Dolphin, Ottawa, 500 posts, 3 m lumber.

MISCELLANEOUS. DRIFTINGS—The schr Mary Grover sprang a bad leak and put into Oak Orchard, where she now lies water-logged. Assistance will be sent to her....It s rumored that two tugs will arrive at Port Colborne from Toronto in a few days to run in opposition to the present combination... The prop Dean Richmond, bound for Chicago, has on board a lot of spiegel-iron from Germany... It is said that the schr James G. Worts is to be dispatched to Melbourne, Australia, with an assorted cargo, early in the fall.... Says the Cleveland Leader: "A well-known snilmaker at this port says that up to the present time he has made and sold eighteen Hayes and Wheeler banners for vessels, and but three of "Tilden and Reform." Straws like this show how the winds do blow... The Detroit Tribune states that a scow (name unknown) while loading plank Tuesday at the Canada Southern dock, by some means capized and lost a part of her load in the river. She was towed down to Walden, where a tug was set to work to right her up, while another small tug was ragaged in picking up her lumber... During the month of June, 1876, there were sailing vessels lost in the ocean trade as follows: 24 English, 12 French, 9 Norwegian, 5 German, 2 Italian, 1 Spanish, 1 Greek, 1 Dutch, 1 Portuguese, 1 Russian, 1 Argentine. 13 of which the nationality is unknown; total, 76. In this number are included 9 vessels reported lost as follows: 3 American, 3 English, 2 French, 2 Dutch, 2 of which the nationality is unknown; total, 12... The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin says: "The Government-lighthouse building party, under Thomas W. Taylor, of this city, who have been idle since the completion of work on our harbor piers in the early part of last month, have received orders to renew their labors, and have departed for Grassy Island light, Green Bay, to repart the works in that vicinity. From there the party will proceed to Eagle Bluff, near Death's Boor, and then to Escanaba. The programme laid out in the soring has been changed entirely."

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 24.—Arrived from Marquette, prop Superior, schr Sandusky. Departed for Chicago, stur China. ored that two tugs will arrive at Port Colorne from Toronto in a few days to run in oppo-

FAIR-TIME. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 24.—Eight thousand people visited the Morgan County fair to-day, as is clearly shown by the gate receipts. This is the largest number that ever attended a fair bere in a single day, except when the State Fair was held here several years ago. The attendnce for each of three days now passed has been the largest ever known, and the Company will, therefore, come out with money shead. This will enable them to effect needed and valu-This will enable them to effect needed and valuable improvements, and justify them in offering more varied and liberal premiums in future. The fair grounds are probably the fittest in the State, being amply large, slightly undulating, and covered with large and magnificent forest trees. New and more extensive buildings are needed, and then everything will be complete for displaying everything pertaining to an agricultural fair. The exhibition will close to-morrow, the fourth day. The weather has been extremely hot, but The weather has been extremely hot, but savy shower fell this evening, which made it

WILBUR F. STOREY. South Bend, Ind., Aug. 24.—The requisition of Wisconsin's Governor will hardly reach W. F. Storey, of Chicago Times notoriety. He is sojourning here, and by the time a requisition on Gov. Hendricks could be obtained, he could step over into Michigan, which is only 6 miles away. Then Canada would be but a part of a night's ride. The old gentleman is familiar with the route.

Poland.

On the 13th of July the Russian language and legislation were imposed as obligatory on the part of Holand belonging to the Muscovite Empire. The Cacc of Cracow makes the following remarks on that subject: "That day will remain one of mourning for Poland. If, formerly, Polish was suppressed in Gallicla, as it still is in the Duchy of Posen, Poland still remained in communication with the civilized West by the German language. But, by the act of Russia, this part of Poland ands itself made Assistic."

Mid-Year Graduations at the Nor-

Grading of Salaries Under the New Dispensation.

No Change to Be Made in the Text-Books Used.

meeting last evening, President Richberg in the chair, and Inspectors Clark, English, Hoyne, Kohn, Reed, Smith, Sullivan, Welch, present. Inspector Oleson came in before the Board ad-

A petition was read from residents of Lawn-

and could probably be arranged.

the remains.

At 8:30 o'clock to-night the casket was closed and placed in a hearse, and taken to the family residence, under the escort of committees from the various civil societies of the city. A detail of Masons and Odd-Fellows, of both of which organizations. Mr. Kerr. was an honored Mr. English moved to refer the matter to the Committeeman of the School, Mr. Wilce, Mr. Pickard, and Mr. Doty. Carried.

clay, of Nickersonville, stating that many of the petitioners who had requested a change in the Principalships of the Nickersonville School were not residents or tax-payers. The communication was referred to the Committeeman for the School, and the Superintendent and his Assist-

of Masons and Odd-Fellows, of both of which organizations Mr. Kerr was an honored member, form a guard of honor to the remains, and will watch over them until the hour of the funeral. The funeral to-morrow will be one of the largest ever known in this section of the country. Every society in the city, with several others from surrounding cities, will be in the procession, which will move from the family residence at 4 o'clock. Vice-President Ferry, who accompanied the remains from Washington, fears that he will be unable to remain and attend the funeral, as he is necessarily compelled to be in Michigan on Saturday. He is the guest of Mr. W. S. Culbertson, and many of the citizens have called on him to pay their respects.

Senator McDonald is also in the city, and will remain until after the funeral of Mr. Kerr. Gov. Hendricks, the State officers, and a large number of citizens from various parts of the State will be here to-night, remaining at the obsequies.

The City-Hall, Court-House, and a number of School, and the Superintendent and his Assistant.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Committee on Publication, read a communication from the Cleveland Paper Company, to whom had been awarded the contract for paper for the annual report, stating that they could not undertake the contract with so slim a prospect of getting their pay at once. The letter also suggested that, if the city would give the Company a note for four or five months, then they might conclude to look at the matter in a more favorable light.

concurred in.

Mr. Clark, of the Committee on Normal Schools, read a report of the Committee recommending that there should be no mid-year graduations in the Normal Department of the High Schools, and that the following should be the outline of the course of study to be adopted, and that the following books of reference should be recommended:

be recommended:

Historical—Systems, School Legislation.
Theoretico-Organization. Hygiene, Methods of
Instruction, Ethics of School.

Practical—School of Practice, Criticisms of
Work, Essays on Topics of Study.

Text-Books—Methods of Instruction. Wickersham; Essays on Educational Reforms, Quick;
Tneory and Practice of Teaching, D. P. Page. The recommendation was adopted.

The recommendation was adopted.

Mr. Clark, of the Committee on Salaries, read the following communication from Supt. Pickard and Assistant-Superintendent Doty, and recommended that the salaries be graded as recommended in the communication:

The recent action of the Board touching salaries makes some further action necessary before the schools are opened in order that teachers may know what their salaries are to be for the year.

The schedule as adopted provides for 200 teachers at \$555, 100 teachers at \$575, 100 teachers at \$525, 100 teachers at \$575, 100 teachers at \$525, 100 teachers at \$475, 60 teachers at \$425, 60 teachers at \$375.

Mr. Doty and myself have made a very thorough examination of the list of teachers elected, with their past salaries, and we find that the least changes will be made, and the least harm will result from such an arrangement as the following:

Teachers having taught less than one year to receive the salary of \$375; between one and two years, \$425; two and three years, \$475; three and four years, \$525; four and seven years, \$575; all above 7 years, \$530. Provided, that all teachers whose labors have been increased by doing away with floating teachers, and by the change from forty-eight to sixty pupils, as the basis per teacher in the Grammar Department, shall receive the salary next above that to which they would be entitled under the above schedule, and provided further that none shall receive a salary beyond \$650.

The salaries fixed at the beginning of the year to remain unchanged throughout the year,—except in case of resignation or removal of a teacher, when the vacancy shall be filled from the list next below in salary,—and all new appointees shall be entitled only to the lowest salary.

In determining the list to be made up, all teachers who, by reason of experience elsewhere, have been advanced in salary more rapidly than the regular course, shall be entitled to the advantage of one year in service by reason of such advancement.

The arrangement thus suggested will leave u

numbers for each salary, and within the amount appropriated.

Since the Board has changed its rules regarding the time Principals shall be required to teach, it seems to us wiser to dispense with the distinction made in Principals' salaries of the first and second class, and equalize those two classes by giving to all of those two classes a salary of \$1,550 each.

Respectfully,

Superintendent Schools.

DUANE DOTY,

Assistant Superintendent Schools.

Assistant superintendent Schools.

Mr. Reed did not think the Board ought to be backward in taking the responsibility. The Superintendents knew who were the best teachers, and they knew best what salaries could be reduced.

THE SCHOOL FUND.
On motion of Mr. English, the School Agent
was directed to turn over for collection to the
Attorney of the Board all delinquent rents at the end of each quarter.

cies.

The Chair announced that the first vacancy to be filled was that existing in the North Division

Mr. Hoyne nominated Mr. H. H. Belfield.
Mr. Clark nominated Mr. Peabody.
Mr. Belfield was elected on the second ballot.
Mr. Pickard presented the resignation of Miss
Bouton, a teacher in the High-School, which

was accepted.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Mr. Pickard said the text-books were not on hand. The Board had not decided just what books to get, and the dealers had made no arbooks to get, and the dealers mad made in arrangements about getting new books, as they did not know what the Board intended to do.

Mr. Reed moved that the same text-books that were in use last year be adopted for the ensuing year, except for those studies which

the country.

The President offered an amendment to Mr.

cordance with the resolution adopted Dec. 10, 1875.

The amendment was adopted, and the question was about being put on the motion, as amended, when Mr. Welch arose to say that books could be bought more cheaply from Chicago bookstores than they could through the School Board, and that, further, he was opposed to Principals dealing in school-books. He thought there were at least 200 bookstores in the city, most of them near school-houses, and to sell books through the Board would in time break down the trade of these people, which he considered hardly just.

Mr. Richberg vacated the char, and, it reply, said he didn't think the Board was to legislate for book-dealers, but to provide school-books to the pupils as cheaply as possible. Moreover, he doubted whether there were 200 of these dealers. He thought the number was considerably less. The only trouble would be done to the jobbing-trade, and not a great deal of sympathy would be wasted on able-bodied men who kept candy-stores and sold a few books. The Principals made nothing by selling the books, as the proceeds were all returned to the publishers. This reduction would result in a saving of \$14,000 to the pupils, and he was confident that next year, if the Board should insist on it, they could secure a reduction of 40 per cent, or a saving of \$28,000.

Mr. Reed's motion, as amended, was then put and carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

The Abduction Game in New York. A pretty widow lady moving in high social circles in this city drove up to police headquarters this morning in her carriage, and informed Superintendent Walling that her child, aged 6 THE CLAY COMPROMISE.

years, had been stolen from in front of her residence in Lexington avenue, on Monday evening, either by or through the machinations of a down-town merchant whose addresses she had rejected. She was not afraid that her child would be harmed, as she only considered it had been stolen in order to induce her to marry the suitor who was obnoxious to her. A number of Central Office detectives were at once sent out on the case. Ex-Senator Clingman's Recollections of a Momentous Period.

THE KERR OBSEQUIES.

New Albany, Ind., Aug. 24.—From an early hour this morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon a constant stream of people was passing through the corridors of the Court-House, where the re-President Taylor's Stubbornness---Interesting to Old Men and Students.

mains of the late Speaker Kerr were lying in state. From the eyes of many of the visitors silent tears stole gently down the cheek as they gazed upon the wasted form of the dead statesman, a man whom they had learned to love and honor with ardent devotedness, and whose virtues were recognized by all. Choice flowers were strewn in profusion around the coffin upon the catafalque. A magnificent wreath of immortelles and a wreath prepared by the hands of Mrs. W. S. Culbertson are among the floral decorations. The face of the remains bear the evidence of the intense shifering through which Mr. Kerr passed during his filness and up to the hour of his death. Were it not for the familiar appearance of the forchead and the knowledgel that it was his body, but few of his friends would recognize the remains. mains of the late Speaker Kerr were lying in WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- To the Editor of the New York Herald: My attention has been called to a letter of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens which appears in your paper of the 8th inst., in which some references are mde to me in connection with Messrs. Stephens and Tombs.

During the session of 1850, at which the compromise measures were passed, Mr. Clay resided at the National Hotel. I was also a boarder there, and, though opposing Mr. Clay's plan, I was in communication with him. In fact, if several days had passed without my calling at his room in the evening, he would, on casually meeting me about the Capitol, say, "Where have you been all this while? I expect you have been in some mischief." He would say frequently, "I wish to hear from you all, and then I will decide for myself." REASONING WITH MR. CLAY.

During a conversation one evening I said to him that there were three forces or obstacles to his scheme of compromise that were sufficient to defeat it, viz.: First, the opposition of the anti-slavery party, led by such men as Mr. Seward; second, that of the Administration of Gen. Taylor; and, third, that of the Southern-Rights men. That he would not win the support of Mr. Seward's party, because they do keep up sectional agitation for political effect, and were opposed, therefore to any settlement, and that as the Administration had a plan of its own it would regard itself as defeated if any other form of settlement was adopted; but that the Southern men would be induced to co-operate if certain changes were adopted in his scheme of adjustment. That one of two scheme of adjustment. Test one of two things would bring him Southern votes enough to enable him to pass his bills—either to cut off the southern portion of California by the line of thirty-six thirty, or, what I preferred, to let California come in what I preferred, to let California come in whole, and, as an equivalent, on the western border of Missouri, to change the line of thirty-six thirty to the fortieth parallel, and, after running it back to what was the eastern border of Utah, then deflect it to the south and extend it to the Pacific Ocean with the southern boundary of California. I had in a speech, made in January previously, urged this plan. Mr. Clay rejected instantly the proposition to change the line of the Missouri Compromise. He also at first said, "You had as well talk of dividing the moon as California," but, after some further conversation, seemed to yield somewhat, though he left his purpose undecided, or at least did not then announce it.

The City-Hall, Court-House, and a number of

private residences are draped in mourning, and at 9 o'clock to-morrow all the business houses in the city will be closed, and remain so till after the procession passes out to the cemetery.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—An important trade

sale of Richmond prints, by order of Van Valkenburgh & Leavitt, consignees, took place to-

day. Several causes united to create interest, and called together more than 800 buyers. For

fifteen years no auction sale of prints has taken

place. This was an auction sale only to this extent,

there was to be no guarantee upon the goods, and the bid determined to whom they should

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 24.—Over three thou-

sand Odd-Fellows and their friends arrived here to-day from Buffalo, accompanied by several

bands. They were brought over in four steam

ers and received by the Independent Order of

Odd-Fellows of this city in a body. The city is

hung with flags in honor of the occasion. They

attend a grand concert in the Horticultural

of American canal-boats inrough the waters as Chambly and Richelieu, promised for the 1st of September, will not be issued, the Premier be-ing of the opinion that these waters must be considered canals, in consequence of their being

dredged.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 24.—The Globe (Ministeria, organ) to-day editorially contradicts the dispatch from British Columbia respecting the Canada Pacific Railway. It says:

made known by the Governor-General to a deputa-tion of citizens of Victoria, but by a responsible Minister to the whole people of Canada.

OLD SETTLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 24.—The old settlers of

LaSalle County held their annual reunion and picnic in the grove adjoining this city to-day.

The attendance from different parts of the county was large, including many of the early settlers and their families. The Hon. Elmer

Baldwin, of Farm Ridge, delivered the address

of welcome, to which the President of the Asso-

moon as California," Dut, after some further conversation, seemed to yield somewhat, though he left his ourpose undecided, or at least did not then announce it.

A HASTY MOVEMENT REPULSED.

A few evenings after this, on my meeting him, he said impetuously, and with seeming disappointment, "You were mistaken, for the Southern Senators will not support my plan, even if we agree to the division of California." He then stated that Senator Foote, of Mississippi, had that day spoken to Hunter, Soule, Yulee, and Turney, and that they all refused. I told him that such a hasty movement as that which he had tried was ill-judged and certain to have falled; that time was necessary to make the preliminary movement which, I felt confident, would bring them in. I then explained in detail to Mr. Clay what I proposed should be done. It was in substance this:

Gen. Taylor, it was understood, was then contemplating the use of the army to settle the dispute as to the boundary of Texas. There was alarm at the prospect of the country being precipitated into a civil war. The Southern Whigs, especially, were excited, feeling that they had already gone as far in their support of the extreme Northern views of their party as they could afford to do. My colleague, Mr. Outlaw, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and others, were disposed to abandon the Administration if such a policy was insisted on. After finding that most, if not all, of the more moderate of the Southern Whigs concurred in these views, a caucus was called composed of Southern Whigs alone. After a full interchange of views it was agreed that a proper effort should be made to induce Gen. Taylor to change his purpose it was evident that the Southern Whigs, probably all with the exception of Mr. Stanley, would abandon the Administration, cut loose from the Northern Whigs and act with the Democratic party. Three gentlemen were selected to confer with Gen. Taylor—Mr. Charles M. Conrad. there was to be no guarantee upon the goods, and the bid determined to whom they should fall, but it was well understood before the sale what each class of goods would bring. Another thing that brought together a large number of buyers was the fact that the amount of prints manufactured this season has been much smaller than usual. A consequence of this condition of affairs was that the goods were sold to-day with surprising rapidity. Within fifty minutes from the time the first case was offered 1,472 cases had been sold. The regular price for Richmond prints on ordinary sale guaranteed is 7 cents. Those sold to-day would average fully that, and many even ran as high as 74 and 75 cents. Pinks sold at full market price, 65 cents. Some small pieces ran at the close of the sale as high as 7 cents. Of the firms which purchased the largest amounts, 8. C. Davis & Co., of St. Louis, bought 144 cases at 7 cents; S. Kayne, Springdale & Co., of New York, bought 120 cases at 7 cents; Dunham, Bucklev & Co., and E. S. Jaffrey & Co., both New York jobbing firms, about seventy-five cases each at 7 cents; Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, 100 cases at 7 cents. The remaining stock was for the most part sold in bills of less than seventy-five cases to smaller jobbers or retail dealers throughout the country. Nearly every State in the Union was represented at the auction. Mr. Richmond, of the manufacturing firm, declared himself well pleased with the result of his experiment. He thought it would have a strong tendency to do away with guaranteening, a system which he thought most vicious and unjust. don the Administration, cut loose from the Northern Whigs and act with the Democratic party. Three gentlemen were selected to confer with Gen. Taylor—Mr. Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana, a personal friend of Gen. Taylor and a Reprerentative from his own State; Mr. Humphrey Marshall, who had served under him in Mexico; and Mr. Toombs, who had been one of the most active and influential men in bringing forward Gen. Taylor as a Presidential candidate. In order that there might not seem to be any menace implied in the movement, it was agreed that these gentlemen should converse with Gen. Taylor separately. Mr. Conrad first saw him and stated to me the result of the interview. He said that the President was obstinately fixed in his purpose, and that his mind was so prejudiced that he regarded the opposition to his scheme as factious, and stimulated by Messrs. Clay and Webster from chagrin because he had superseded them as a Presidential candidate, while Cass was hostile on account of his defeat. Mr. Marshall soon after had an interview with a similar result. While speaking of it to me he burst into a fit of laughter, saying, "The old fellow takes the military view of the question; he said he had ninety men from the North and only thirty from the South (referring to the relative number of Whig members from the two sections), and asked, 'Am I to give up my ninety in the North for your thirty in the South?"

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT changed the condition of the whole question, Gardens to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—It is understood that the order from the Council prohibiting the passage of American canal-boats through the waters at

Canada Pacific Railway. It says:

The telegram bears the appearance of exaggeration and misconception. The grand object of the people of Vancouver's Island was to have the terminus of the Pacific Railway located at Esquimalt. That being hopeless, they expected considerable personal and local advantages from the railway. It was proposed to build from Nanaimo to Esquimalt, which was a part of the Carnarvon terms, but which the action of the Dominion Senate compelled the Government to, abandon. Since that happened, the question of compensation in lien of the Island Railway has been an open one, and it is most probable it was to this railway that any conversation with Lord Dufferin. If such a conversation took place at all, really alluded. The scheme of building a Pacific Railway has not been abandoned, and, if it had been, that fact would not be made known by the Governor-General to a deputation of citizens of Victoria but hy a reaponshild. ninety in the North for your thirty in the South?"

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT changed the condition of the whole question, and the caucus did not reassemble again. The machinery with which the Southern Whigs were to be detached on this question from their Northern associates was destroyed. I had felt confident that Gen. Taylor would refuse our request, and was equally confident that in such a contingency the Southern Whigs would unite with the Democracy North and South, and under the lead of Mr. Clay, aided by Gen. Cass, make a common war on the Administration. As Mr. Clay's personal influence would have brought in a few Northern Whigs we should have been about two-thirds of the Congress, and would easily have carried a substantial measure of compromise. It would have been an extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific, or such a modification as would have been an improvement. We should have escaped the mischievous non-intervention ambiguity, which, in its results, verified the evil then apprehended from it. We should thus have avoided the excitement resulting from the Kansas and Nebraska struggle, which expedited the collision between the sections many years, and likewise the split at Charleston which precipitated the country into immediate wan Mr. CLAY CHANGED HIS POLICY.

The death of Gen. Taylor threw the issue

of welcome, to which the President of the Association made a fitting response. Short speeches were also made Burton C. Cook, of Chicago; J. O. Glover, David Green, John Armstrong, David Pembrooko, Cyrus Shaver, Elder Batcheller, the pioneer preacher of the county, William Munson, and others, old men and early settlers. The Secretary reported four deaths of members of the Association during the year. The enjoyment of the occasion was marred by the extreme heat, the day being one of the warmest of the season. and likewise the split at Charleston which precipitated the country into immediate wan MR. CLAY CHANGED HIS POLICY.

The death of Gen. Taylor threw the issue again back into its condition of uncertainty. Mr. Clay changed his line of policy. He had refused to take the amendment of Norris, though he said it would, if adopted, give him four additional votes in the Senate for his bills. He now, however, decided to accept it. Toward the latter part of July I had some conversation with him in the Senate. That morning he was dressed all in spotless white, except his blue dress-coat, and looked more buoyant in spirits than I had seen him during the session. On my reminding him of former conversations, he said he would take Norris' amendment and gain votes enough to pass the bill. I said, "Mr. Clay, you have been disappointed three times this session." With an impetuous wave of his hand and a haughty look he said, "The Administration was the only obstacle to the passage of my measures, and I shall now carry them without difficulty." I walked across the chamber and spoke to Messrs. Hunter and Soule, who were standing together. It may be proper to explain that though they and their Southern associates would not support Mr. Clay's plan, yet they protected it from destruction by the attack made on it by the Seward wing of its opponents, in the hope that it might ultimately be gotten into such a shape that they would support it. On my stating to them what Mr. Clay had decided on, Mr. Hunter said, "Then yon think we had better let it be destroyed?" I told him I was decidedly of that opinion. Immediately afterward, as the records of the proceedings show, the compromise of Mr. Clay was cut to pieces, and a single plank in it, the Utah bill, was passed. On the morning afterward Mr. Clay made a denunciatory speech in the Senate, and went up to Newport to recruit his health. Senator Pearce's bill, in certain respects more favorable to the South, came in, and ultimately the series of measures were adopted and called THE COMPROMISE

tory free, while in the South it was asserted that under it all the Territories were slave-holding. It is to me a matter of regret that my declarations, in 1851, that in ten years, on account of that settlement, we should have either a dissolution of the Union or a civil war, were verified by the event. While Mr. Wed and his friends regarded the death of Gen. Taylor as a loss to their side, I both at that time and ever since looked on it as one of those important events that greatly tended to produce those results which subsequently occurred. Respectfully, etc.,

MODERN WOMEN.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civ-dization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids,—pale, nervous, feeble, and back-achy, with only here and ther a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, cov-ering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has per-fected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most posi-tive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation, and ulceration, and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in th cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or con dition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

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Leave. | Arrive.

Kanass City & Denver Fast Ex. "12:30 p.m. 11:30 p.m. 11 LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. | Arrive. CRICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILEOAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Caust-sts. Ticket Office, St South Chark-st., Opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAHLBOAD.

Depot foot of Laife-st. and foot of Twenty secon
Ticket Office. 12) Randolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEGAN
Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiam-av., and Sixteenthst., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Thekes Offices, 39
Clark-st., and at depots.

Leave. Arrive.

Ottawa and Streator Passeng 7 7:35 & m. 7:40 p. m. Rockford, Dubrique & Sioux 9:30 a. m. 8:45 p. m. Rockford, Dubrique & Sioux 9:30 a. m. 8:45 p. m. Rockford, Dubrique & Sioux 7:40 p. m. 8:45 p. m. Rockford & Rockford &

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE. | Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RATLEDAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-atreet.

Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

8:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 12er. 9:40 a. m. 6:30 p. m. 4:50 a. m. 5:00 a. m. PITTSBURG. FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. Arrive. Dey Express 9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m.

BALTIMORE & ORIO RATIROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: as Clark-st., Falmer House,
Grand Factic. and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. 7:40 a. m. 5:10 p. m. 8:53 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. CHICAGO, EOCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILBOAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. Tieket
office 56 Clark st., Sherman House.

Leave, Arrive.

Omaha, Leaven with & Atch Ex *10:00 a. m. * 3:45 p. m. Peru Accommodation. * 5:00 p. m. * 9:35 a. m. Night Express. * 110:00 p. m. † 6:50 a. m. LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) S. m. Saturday Boat don't leave until

For Grand Haven, Grand Hapida, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted) S. m. For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted) Saturdays Boat don't leave until

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tuesday and Friday Por Lodington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday Saturdays ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company? Mail Steamers
between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth
(G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid
vessels on this favorite route for the Continent. (Cabina
provided with Electric Bella,) will sail from pier No.
43, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:
Amerique, Touraiz, Saturday, Sept. 2, as 4 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 2, as 4 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 3, 5 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 3, 5 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 13, 4 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 14, 5 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 15, 4 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 15, 5 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 15, 4 p. m.
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France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 15, 4 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Saturday, Sept. 15, 4 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 15, 4 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sat North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will and every Saturday from Bremen Fier, foot of Third-st. Hobokes. Rates of passage-From New York to Southamptos. London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabla, \$100; second rabin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$50 currency. For freighs or passage apply to Great Western Steamship Line.

TO RENT

INTHE TRIBUNE BUILDING

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW. NEW YORK. | ROOM & TRIBUNE BUILDING

-Petroleum-15s 3d for reaned. -23s 22s 3d. RICAN CITIES.

RICAN CITIES.

***EW YORK.**

24.—Grain—Demand for inferior itsed, but, more inquiry for prime; 20.—36. 36 for ungraded spring; 2 Chicago: \$1.00@1.05 for No. 3 hoice steamer; \$1.17 for small lots store; No. 1 Sheboygan held at ; new amber Michigan on private ally at \$1.20. Rye more firmly held; new) for seed at \$0c; Western held; new) for four and six rowed State. Corn the delivery, but inactive and nominaber; sales of \$120,000 but at \$0.254c; \$55c for range of ungraded mixed; at \$57a/\$5c for ungraded sail mixed; at \$57a/\$5c for range of ungraded sail mixed; at \$1.50 at \$1.00 at \$1

fairly active; sales of 140,000 bs : per B.
sales of 125 brls at \$1.14, and last 1.134 per gallon.
sales of 125 brls at \$1.14, and last 1.134 per gallon.
24.—Cotton—Market easier: 12½2 ms. August 11 31-326/12c: September, 11 17-326/11 9-16c; November, r. 11 13-16c; January, 11 11-16c; r. 11 13-16c; January, 11 11-16c; d. 11-16c; 11

r: Western, \$2.0032, 90, scaly; more inquiry; receipts, lexas, \$1.05; new amber Delaware, \$35.95; No. 2 Milwauke, \$1.00 sots spring in store, \$1.17 Milwauke, \$5.00 sots spring in store, \$1.17 Milwauke, \$5.00 bu; Western mixed, \$6.10 milway, \$1.00 bu; Western mixed, \$6.10 milway, \$1.00 bu; Western mixed, \$1.00 bu; Western mixed, \$1.00 bu; mixed Western and State, \$1.00 bu; mixed Western and \$1.00 bu; \$1.

quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, 143/6 15aise in gold. Sugar quiet, but reining, 94694c; prime, 94c; 6114c. Molasses quiet but firm. langed.
ed and higher; 11%c; refined, 20%;
city, 11%c; 11%c.
firm; \$1,60/a1,67%.
--Steady; 29%c.

rude, 15@15/4c.
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000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

S.—Flour—steady and unchanged.

sity with good demand; red Westm—Western mixed dull and weak;
y, with a good demand; white
mixed Western, 31633c. Rye

changed. 119.00@19.25. Shoulders, 7c; shoulders, 85c; clear rib, 105c; Redned, 12c. Hams; 15@16c. esvy; 20c; Western, 16c. and unchanged.

5,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu.

6,000 bu.

5T. LOUIS.

FOUR County of the confined to camelanged.

and lower; sales confined to camelal.

51.16 bid: No. 3 do, \$1.034

ized Western, 427,67430 cash and

ized beer; \$10.25 cash and

ized beer; \$10.25 cash and

ized beer; \$17.50. Lard nomi
ized bills meats dull and low
clear rib, 94,60546c.

Bacon dull

70; clear rib, 94,60; clear, 94,6954c.

od bris; weat, 42,000 bu; barley,

100 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley,

Toledo.

Flour-Quiet.

and lower; No. 2 white Wabash,
white Michigan, \$1.11; do new,
lichigan, \$1.28; amber Michigan,
ber. \$1.094; No. 1 red winter,
new, \$4.104; No. 3 do, new,
new, \$4.50; No. 2 amber Illinois,
lichigh mixed. 49c; September.
2; no grade, 47c. Oats dull and
No. 2, 31c; Michigan, 31%c; re-

ne; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn bu. 50 bris; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, BS.—Cotton—Easy at 11½c. termand.
red, 800@\$1.08. Corn quiet but red, 900@\$1.08. Corn quiet but red, 900@\$1.08. Torn quiet but red, 900@\$1.08. Torn quiet but red, 900@\$1.00. Torn quiet but red, 900@\$1.00. Corn quiet red, 900@\$1.00. Torn quiet red, 900. Torn

lower. Lard &c easier.

by wheat and 5%c for corn.

onlians.

24.—Corn-Meal—Dull, weak,

our Moderate demand; prices nixed and yellow, 58@61c. Oats MTON.

4.—Cotton dull and unchangeceipts, net, 72; gross, 35;

0; stock, 25, 426.

tton irregular, middling, 11%0
sles, saics, 50.

—Cotton steady; middling, 11%1
les.

4.—Cotton casier; middling,

Cotton quiet; middling, 10%c; GOODS.

-Business was fairly active and the jobbing trade progcotton goods were in steady ottons firm with an upward inwood, and other bleached Prints continued active, a goods were in moderate de1,000 cases Richmond prints age of over 7c per yard.

OLEUM. 24.-Petroleum firm; 110 4.—Petroleum arm and high-ENTINE.

RINE. CAGO. M. South Haven, sandries; woc, sundries; stmr Mus-ies; prop Messenger, Ben-rop George Dunbar, South Fruesdell, Benton Harbor

EDUCATIONAL

mal School Abolished.

The Board of Education held an adjourned

dale, again asking for a change in the Principal-ship of the school in that suburb. Mr. Welch hoped the petition would be grant-ed. One of the petitioners told him that the residents had received encouragement that this change would be made, and that the change was really desirable for the usefulness of the school. The President said a transfer had been advised,

A communication was received from Mr. Bar-

conclude to look at the matter in a more layorable light.

Mr. Clark moved to award the contract to the next highest bidder. Carried.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Reed, of the Committee on High Schools, read a report recommending that the supplemental examination for admission to the High Schools be held for the benefit of pupils who ware sich at the late examination, or who were

were sick at the late examination, or who were at that time connected with private schools, the time to be hereafter specified. The report was

SALARIES.

ers, and they knew best what salaries could be reduced.

Mr. Sullivan moved that the list of salaries be amended according to the recommendation of the Committee.

Some discussion followed, but the motion prevailed, and the amended salary list was approved.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the Board went into melection of Principals to fill existing vacan-

Some inquiry was made as to what the dealers would do in the matter of reduction in school-books, and letters containing proposals were read from publishers in nearly every part of

Reed's motion to the effect that the price agreed upon be 20 per cent less than the retail price, and that text-books be furnished in ac-cordance with the resolution adopted Dec. 10,

onsidered hardly just. Mr. Richberg vacated the chair, and, in reply, said he didn't think the Board was to legislate

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 24.—The reunion of the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment took place here to-day. Delegates were present from Indianapolis, Logansport, Peru, and Huntington. Gen. A. Willich, now of St. Mary's, O., arrived last night. The attendance was not large. At noon to-day the regiment formed at Germania Hotel and under escort of the Lafavette Guards, led by the reed band in full uniform, paraded the principal streets and marched to Bolich's Gardens, where the afternoon was spent pleas-Gardens, where the afternoon was spent pleas-antly. This evening they partook of a sumptu-ous banquet at Turner-Hall, where the usual toasts, speech-making, and congratulations were indulged in. A business meeting will be held to-morrow morning, providing for permanent organization and future reunions.

THE KANSAS GAMBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Atchison, Kan., Aug. 24.—The drawing of the Kansas Land and Immigrant Association takes place to-morrow. The Committee appointed to take charge of the affair are Judge pointed to take charge of the affair are Judge Benjamin, Judge of the Probate Court, ex-Mayor Rohr, Dr. Stringfellow, A. J. Springer, Esq., W. R. Stebbins, of the First National Bank, and George L. Andrews, proprietor of the Otis House. There will be a full drawing. The \$75,000, \$30,000, and four \$10,000 cash prizes are now in the wheel. There seems to be a general feeling that the drawing will be conducted in an honorable manner, as the Committee have taken full charge.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN,
175 S. Clarkest. cor. of Monroe, Usienage.
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge,
on all chronic or nervous diseases. PR. J. KEAN is the
only physician in the elity who warrants cures or no pay.
Office hours, 9 a. m. 168 p. z.: Sundays from 9 to 12.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS

Justice Haines has obtained leave of absence or a few days. His Court will be presided over

Theodor Roberts, 11 years of age, the only son of a poor widow residing on Rush street, was accidentally drowned yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Ogden slip at the foot of Michigan

Gleeson, who wants to be South Town Clerk, has at last succeeded in serving Carver with a summons to appear in the Criminal Court Mon-day, when the Gleeson-Carver quo warranto case will be called up.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by danasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIB-RE Building), was at 8 a. m., 83 degrees; 10 . m., 88; 12 m., 88; 3 p. m., 79; 8 p. m., 80. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.10; 8 p. m., 29.5.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon John Padgett, an old man residing at No. 913 Cottage Grove avenue, who died yesterday morning from an overdose of laudanum taken to alleviate pain. The verdict was in accordance with the facts.

Judge McAllister did not attend to business Judge McAllister did not strend to business resterday morning, and consequently the paries in the quo warranto case of Horton vs. Evans were obliged to leave the Criminal Court building without getting any satisfaction, after raiting for His Ronor until nearly noon.

In a day or two the stone-men will go into the ourts and endeavor to get an injunction retraining the signing of the contract with Merciel & Son for the Court-House. In view of princr decisions on kindred matters, it is not kely that a perpetual injunction can be seried.

A party of excursionists from Lawrence County visited the city yesterday, and amused hemselves in inspecting the ilons. In the after-noon a large number of the Grangers made an excursion to Evanston on the Ben Drake, and

Dr. D. F. Stuart, delegate from Houston, Tex., to the National Convention of Physicians and Surgeons, which will be held in Philadel-phia on the 4th of next month, is at the Grand Pacific, with Judge C. A. Jones, Gen. J. Clemens, and Maj. E. P. Hamblen, also of Houston.

At noon yesterday, a horse driven by Ald. Boser, of the Eighteenth Ward, ran away at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, and, dashing into a buggy owned by Swen Nelson, of Lincoln Park, dashed both vehicles to splinters. Both gentlemen were thrown out, but fortunately were not seriously injured. The runaway was stopped at Clark street bridge before doing any additional damage.

loing any additional damage.

The Hospital Committee of the County Board attempted yesterday to make the award for turnishing the furniture for the new Hospital, out did very little. The furnishing of sixty lair mattresses was awarded to Tobey & Co., and the husk mattresses were given to Dryer & Earn, both awards being to the lowest bidder. Another meeting is to be held to-day, when the twards are expected to be completed.

Lames Claire, aged 56 years, a messenger for

awards are expected to be completed.

James Claire, aged 56 years, a messenger for eight years in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad, was accidently caught between two cars on the track at the crossing of Jefferson and Sixteenth street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and squeezed to death. He attempted to run between the cars while they were being switched. The remains were taken to his late home, No. 38 O'Brien street, by Officer G. A. Coffman.

Coffman.

An adjourned meeting of the property-owners along Canal street, between Madison and Wright streets, was held last evening at the corner of Canal and Taylor to consider the matter of paving the street. The attendance was quite large, William Kastar in the chair. The matter of paving was discussed pro and con, at times rather boisterously, owing to the remarks of a gentleman who had been attending several picinics during the day. The bids for the work were opened and referred to a special committee, and the meeting adjourned. Watkins, President of the South Side Company, yesterday made some interesting ments to a reporter. He claimed that their to let the city have gas at \$1.50 per 1,000 would entail a loss of \$250,000 on the Company of security because gas could not be

leet would entail a loss of \$250,000 on the Company if accepted, because gas could not be made with profit at the price named. Mr. Watkins also took occasion to contradict several statements published as from Leonard Swett, and that he was willing to swear that the Company did not receive more than \$1,250,000 a year from private consumers; in summer the Company lost money right along, and was only able to make a little something in the winter,—with much more to the same effect going to show that the price of gas was not excessive in Chicago.

show that the price of gas was not excessive in Chicago.

DR. GORDON.

Last night the parlors of Unity (Dr. Collyer's) Church, which by the way is noted both for the number and the enjoyableness of its sociables, was the scene of an unusually pleasant gathering in honor of the Rev. G. E. Gordon, of Milwaukee, the elergyman who will preach in Unity Sunday. The festivities were informal in their character, and the evening was profitably spent in social intercourse. During the evening excellent vocal music was given by Misses Curtis (of St. Louis), Munger, Cruikshank, and Wheeler, and Mr. Drew. Arthur Creswold presided at the plano. A number of solos and duets were finely rendered and warmly appreciated. A bountful supper prepared by the ladies of the congregation was served.

Among those present were the Rev. G. E. Gordon, the Rev. Brooke Herford, the Rev. J. T Sunderland, the Rev. Charles Wendte; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkinson; Mr. and Mrs. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. Greeley; Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow; Mr. and Mrs. Greeley; Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. Howlin; Mr. Eli Bates, Mr. Fogg. Maj. Kirtland; Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Tuikham, Miss Tilton, and Mr. Brewer.

THE COURTS. THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES BAIL-

The Receiver of the Chicago, Danville & Vin-The Receiver of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company filed a petition yesterday setting out that he had received a large aumber of claims against the road for supplies, services, etc., accruing since Aug. 27, 1874, which ought to be paid. They are, in brief, as follows: Personal services, \$2.892.83; supplies, \$2,521.95; mileage and rent of cars, \$152.33; track service, \$414.80; other operating expenses, \$4,795.46; construction of Illinois division, \$236.34; of Indiana division, \$78.75; cash loans, New York, \$2,577.07; cash loans in Chicago, \$5.000; Judson & Tenney, \$1.870.76; total, \$5,000; Judson & Tenney, \$1.870.76; total, \$20,060.29.

120,050.29.

An order was then entered by Judge Drum-nond directing that these claims be paid by the teceiver out of any funds in his hunds, inas-nuch as they accrued within six months prior o his appointment as such Receiver.

Receiver out of any funds in his hands, inasmuch as they accrued within six months prior to his appointment as such Receiver.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Judge Drummond was occupied the greater part of yesterday in settling various points of the decree in the case of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Mr. Osterberg asked that the Receiver be compelled to pay him \$4.000 in Government bonds which had been deposited in Court, and about \$8,000 in money which the Receiver had turned over. The request was made on the ground that he (Osterberg) was entitled to the money and bonds as purchaser of the road.

Judge Drummond held that Mr. Osterberg was not entitled to the bonds or money, but that they went to the bondholders.

DIVORCES.

was not entitled to the bonds or money, but that they went to the bondholders.

DIVORCES.

Rate E. Andrews filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Chester O. Andrews, in which she tells how utterly disgusted she is with him. She says she has always done her best, but he is accustomed to sneak off and spend his time and money with women who are not received in polite society. And she proposes to have a divorce.

Thomas Pennington is also desirous of a similar favor on account of the general cussedness of his wife Ellen. When he married her she had a temper sweet as an April tephyr, but now it would outstrip a December lake hurricane. It is her daily amusement to put herself into tragic attitudes, and, working her arms like a broken windmill, threaten to pull his hair and eyes out. Frequently she throws any convenient article of rurniture at him to emphasize her remarks. Her favorite missiles are files, hammers, and bottles, and her accuracy by long practice is remarkable. Thomas, however, feels in-lined to differ from her, but, rather than make any domestic trouble about it, he gently invokes the aid of the Judges of the Circuit Court.

An Assignee will be chosen for John H. Batten at 10 a. m. to-day.

To-day is the last day of service in the Superior Court.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Weed Sewing Machine Company began a sut in debt for \$2,000 against A. W. and L. L.

Frank Sturges & Co. began a suit for \$4,000 wh

against Frederick Hartmann, and another for \$5,000 against the same party.

Henry Sloan brought suit for \$2,000 damages against Andrew Ragor and John Adams.

The Coddington Savings Bank began an action to recover \$4,000 from Elizabeth L. Snow.

Obadiah Jackson began a suit in replevin against Samuel and Jacob Hyman to recover fitteen boxes or cases of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods marked "Hyman Brothers, 204 and 206 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., per Star Union Line."

C. H. G. Losere and J. C. Rogge sued George

and 206 Wabash avenue, Chreage,
Union Line."
C. H. G. Losere and J. C. Rogge sued George
H. Walker for \$1,200.
CHRCUIT COURT.
Charles Priess, for the use of E. C. Cole, began a suit for \$5,000 against the City of Chicago.
Cornelius Dwyer commenced an action in trespass against Oliver B. Green, claiming \$15,000 damages. trespass against Oliver b.

trespass against Oliver b.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONPESSIONS—D. G. Bardon et al. vs. William A. Clapp., \$305.—Michael Whalen vs. George Ziegler, \$131.66.—J. H. Raap vs. Kilian A. Scaraut, \$86.—Michael Feilen vs. Jacob Weydert and Maria Weydert, \$161.—W. A. Ensign vs. Edwin Walker, \$1,735.28.—Louis Simon vs. Carlo Fabbri, \$1,127.40.

CINDUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—B. E. Gallup et al. vs. J. Kearny Rodgers, 334.49.—Same vs. William H. Condon, \$187.70.—Monroe Heath et al. vs. Cornelius D. Paul, \$147.95.—Same vs. William P. Jones, Jr., \$110.93.—Same vs. Same, \$110.93.—Sa

THE GAS QUESTION. A WORD FROM ABROAD.

The New York Bulletin, the leading con

cial paper in New York, makes a few remarks about the agitation of the gas question in this

about the agitation of the gas question in this city as follows:

The corporation of Chicago, we observe, have shut down on the gas monopolies of that city. [Are talking of doing it.—ED. TRIBUNE.] They are determined, in future, to pay no more than \$1.50 per 1,000 feet. Unless the companies comply with this notice by the last of September, the existing contracts are to be abrogated, and the Mayor and Comptroller are directed then to advertise for bids to light the city with whale oil, petroleum, or any other illuminating agency, said bids to be submitted to the Council, who shall then determine how and in what manner the streets and public buildings shall be lighted, and, after the same shall be determined, the contract shall be let to the lowest bidder. Now, this looks like business. The Gas Companies, it is alleged, have been charging the city the same prices for light that were exacted during War times, notwithstanding the reductions in labor and low prices of material from which gas is manufactured, and, as no attention has been paid to repeated—remonstrances against the extortion, the City Council will put up with it no longer, especially as at this moment the municipal finances are in such a strait, owing to the depression of business, it is difficult to obtain means to defray the actual running expenses of the City Government. We are inclined to think, however, the city will not be obliged to resort to whale-oil. The Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas Companies, if they are composed of the stuff that Gas

THE CAMP-GROUND.

THE SECOND DAY. The opening day having been mainly devoted nent of necessary preliminaries, to the arrangement of necessary preliminaries, little was developed from which could be determined what degree of religious interest was to be manifested in the meetings. Yesterday, however, the tents being all pitched, and the necessary housekeeping arrangements being made so that the bodily wants should be well supplied, the brethren began to fairly get into the spiritual harpess, and the entire day was devoted to religious exercises. An earnest, thoughtful spirit seemed to pervade all. The pleasant weather, the beautiful surroundings, the excellent appointments for worship, all combined to induce a feeling that God smiled combined to induce a feeling that God smiled upon them, and was lending His presence to the undertaking. All were happy and hopeful, and joined in the devotional exercises with unworted fervor. The grove began te wear its old-time appearance, and resounded to the plaintive music, the preacher's words of exhortation; and the voice of praise, thanksgiving, and supplication as in by-gone days.

There are now about 1,000 encamped on the ground, who will remain during the entire

ground, who will remain during the entire session. This will be increased by a number of families who are expected before the close of the week, and it is expected that the regular attendance will be in the neighborhood of 1,500 cm 2000. In addition to the results of the control of the cont

week, and it is expected that the regular attendance will be in the neighborhood of 1,500 or 2,000. In addition to these, a large number come daily in carriages from the surrounding country, and by train from the city, who remain during the day and return to their homes at night. Sunday, if pleasant, will doubtless witness a large crowd-here, as a special train is to leave the city for the camp-ground at 8:45 a. m. THE PRAYER-MEETINGS at 8 o'clock in the morning were all well attended, and marked by an unusual degree of heartiness and devotion. The exercises at the Evanston tent were led by Mr. Bradly, of Evanston, and at the Swedish tent by the Rev. Mr. P. J. Berg, of Geneva.

At 10 a. m., services were held at the Tabernacle. The organ has been placed in position, and is now used for leading the music of the congregation. It is presided over by Miss Lillie Bradly, of Evanston, Mr. Albert G. Lone acting as leader of the singing. In addition to the clergymen previously reported, the following were on the platform, having arrived on the morning train: Presiding-Elder Jutkins and the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Ada Street Church; the Rev. S. K. Hoover, Palatin; the Rev. V. O. Westergreen, pastor Market Street Church; the Rev. Samuel Hews, Nunda; the Rev. E. C. Arnold, Dixon Street Church; and the Rev. N. M. Stokes, Geneva. The sermon was by Elder Jutkins, founded upon the words in Malachi iii., 1-3. He said that the great truth of the text was that God would come to man in some special sense, different from that in which He manifested Himself to all men in nature. The New Testament was the history of this manifestation, and its results. The Lord, the Holy Ghost, suddenly came to His temple, the believer. The purpose of His coming was to save from sin, to purify man, to quicken conscience, to strengthen motives to good. The coming of the Lord was preceded by preparation, and this was found to be a repentance, a turning from sin, such as was seen in the history of John.

good. The coming of the Lord was preceded by preparation, and this was found to be a repentance, a turning from sin, such as was seen in the history of John.

AT THE MORNING SERVICE, in the tabernacle, Elder Boring made the following appointment of regular devotional exercises during the week. Children's meeting daily at half-past 1 o'clock, in the tabernacle, couducted by A. G. Lane. A young people's meeting is to be held at the Park Ridge tent at 6 o'clock each evening. Mothers' meeting at the Evanston tent at half-past 4 o'clock each afternoon, conducted by Mrs. A. J. Brown, of Evanston. A prayer-meeting every morning at the tabernacle, commencing at 8 o'clock. A prayer-meeting will be held every morning at the early hour of 5 o'clock. Faith, it is said, is shown by works. It is therefore expressly understood that all good Methodists, without any exception, will be sure to be present, and be prompt in their attendance at this meeting.

The police force has been increased by the addition of Mr. J. S. Barbee, of the Chicago force. He has been stationed here regularly for the past six years, and being a good Methodist, it follows as a matter of course that he is a good policeman.

The meeting at the tabernacle

oliceman.
The meeting at the tabernacle The meeting at the tabernacle
IN THE APTERNOON
was largely attended. A sudden shower
which fell shortly before the services began had
the effect of lowering the temperature, and the
atmosphere was especially delicious and refreshing. The services were thoroughly enjoyed by all. The Rev. Mr. N. M. Stokes, of
Geneva, delivered an able and instructive discourse from the text John iv., 24, "God is a
spirit, and they that worship Him must worship
Him in spirit and in truth."

The shower of rain spoken of, accompanied as
it was by a streng wind, tested the quality of
the new tent, and, to the great gratification of
all, it was found all that could be asked for. It
was found to be as perfect a protection from
rain as could be wished.

Evening services were held at the tabernacle

was found to be as perfect a protection from rain as could be wished.

Evening services were held at the tabernacle at 8 o'clock. The largest congregation was present, and the exercises were of a more interesting character than at any previous meeting. The large canopy is well lighted within, and the music is more than ordinarily impressive. The interest is evidently on the increase.

The Rev. Mr. H. L. Martin, of St. Paul's Church, Chicago, preached a very eloquent discourse upon the subject "A Charge Refuted." Text, Malachi iii., 14. He remarked that it had ever been characteristic of the human heart to object to God's methods of dealing with men. They were ready to substitute instead human methods, and bold to declare their preference for them. The human heart refused to accept the conditions infinite wisdom has provided for its salvation, and was emboldened in its array against the Word of God to call the whole thing faise and stoutly declare it is vain

to serve God. In refutation of this charge, serving God implied all that was meant by a Christian life. They said that it was vain to live a Christian life. and attempted to show that religion was a delusion, that it restrained human liberty, and was therefore a barrier to enjoyment, and that man was too insignificant a creature to command such attention from the Creator as Christianity implied. Admitting this testimony, still Christianity was worthy of God. Instead of being a barrier to happiness, it was the incentive thereto. If Christianity was a human invention, then it was the greatest wonder of the world. Its operation, the means of carrying on its work, and its design, all showed it to be of higher source. That it was the strongest incentive to human happiness was evident in that it removed everything that disturbed the harmony of our inner world, and permitted the whole current of our spiritual being to flow in harmony with the Divine will. It was a perfect law of liberty.

A human soul, in God's sight, was of infinitely more value than a universe of worlds. That it was not in vain to be a Christian was shown by what it did for man, the purity of its motives and its glorious rewards. The humble and higher walks of life and the master minds of the world all bore witness. Their testimony agreed perfectly as to the excellency of God's service. This testimony was such as would be received in any court in the land as indubitable. Love towards God was the strongest incentive to action. In His service, the Christian found his richest experience and his greatest delight. His whole life was marked by one continual effort of good will towards men, and hence in the fullness of time the nations should learn war no more, and men vie with each other in acts of mercy for each other's good. The Christian life paid in the elevation of moral character it secured, in the privileges inseparably connected with it, in the blessings and the honor it conferred. Its rewards here belonged specially to the Christian life, and its

CLAIMING BACK PAY.

SUIT AGAINST THE "INTER-OCEAN." About two weeks ago mention was made in THE TRIBUNE that Mr. W. L. Fawcett, the wellknown financial and real-estate editor of the Inter-Ocean, had begun suit against that paper to recover a balance due him for his services. There were two suits, -- one against the Inter-Ocean Company for \$10,000, the other against the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company for \$5,000. The bills of particulars are substantially as fol-

lows:

The Inter-Ocean Company owes him under his contract from March 31, 1874, to Oct. 4, 1875, \$14,185, consisting of his salary of \$9,000 per annum; and \$635 interest on deferred payments, from which is deducted \$5,850, being pay for seventy-eight weeks at \$75 per week, and \$403.-55 received from B. F. Allen, leaving due \$7,881.45. From the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company, successor to the other corporation, he wants \$2,534.24.

THE CONTRACT

Is as follows. It was made in March, 1874:

WHEREAS. The Inter-Ocean Company, through

Is as follows. It was made in March, 1874:

Whereas, The Inter-Ocean Company, through the columns of their paper, are about giving the real estate interests of Chicago and its suburbs more attention, with a view to making it one of the prominent and leading features of the paper, and through this means extend its influence and increase its advertising patronage, particularly of the real-estate men: and.

Whereas, The Inter-Ocean Company, being desirous of obtaining the services of a good and efficient man.—one who is acquainted with the real estate business, and the men engaged therein, and who has the ability, influence, and necessary qualifications in every way to accomplish the object sought; and,

Whereas, Said Company upon inquiry have been led to believe that Mr. W. L. Faweett, now engaged on The Chicago Tribune, is such a man as will in all respects meet their requirements and negotiations looking to his engagement having been concluded, on the following terms and conditions:

Now, therefore, it is hereby mutually understood and agreed by and between the said W. L. Faweett and the said Inter-Ocean Company represented by F. W. Palmer, its Vice-President and S. R. Ingham its Secretary.

Pirté—That the said Faweett will and does hereby engage and agree to devote his time, services, ability, and best energies for the next two years, commencing on the 30th day of March, 1874, exclusively to the Inter-Ocean Company;

Second—That his services shall be chiefly devoted to the financial column and real-estate department of eadd Company's daily paper, but more es-

Second—That his services shall be chiefly devoted to the financial column and real-estate department of said Company's daily paper, but more especially to the real estate, in keeping the public, through the columns of said paper fully informed of all matters of interest as they transpire from time to time touching real estate, and that he will put forth his best efforts at all times and in all proper ways to secure for said paper the accomplishment of the object sought to be obtained as hereinbefore recited.

The said Inter-Ocean Company agree to may said

hereinbefore recited.

The said Inter-Ocean Company agree to pay said W. L. Fawcett for his services so rendered, as above stated, the sum of \$0,000 per annum, to be paid each year as follows: \$75 to be paid at the end of each and every week from and after the said 30th day of March, 1874, and \$2,550, at the end of each six months from and after the date above named, during said term of two years.

atter the date that two years.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands this 27th day of March, 1874.

F. W. PALMER,

For Inter-Ocean Company,

W. L. FAWCETT. For value received we hereby guarantee the per-formance of the above contract by the parties

For value rethe above continuous of the above continuous of the other.

B. F. ALLEN.

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN. None of the semi-annual payments have been made, and the *Inter-Ocean* Publishing Company, the successor of the *Inter-Ocean* Company, denies that it is responsible for any of the debts of its predecessor.

WHISKY.

Yesterday afternoon Charles D. Fee, the Sageown Ganger, who was indicted for crookedness n connection with the running of Jonathan Turner's distillery, at that place, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$1,000, arrived in the city been relegated by Judge Blodgett to serve out his sentence. He had been incarcerated for thirty-one days, the extra thirty having been served in order to enable him to schedule out. He presented the following petition to Commis-sioner Hoyne:

served in order to sender limit to schedule out.

He presented the following petition to Commissioner Hoyne:

To the Hon. Philip A. Hoyne, Commissioner of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

The petition of Charles D. Fee, of Sagetown, Henderson County, Ill., in the said Northern District, shows that on the 5th day of November, A. D., 1876, your petitioner was indicted in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, for alleged violation of the internal evenue laws: that, on the 14th day of January, A. D., 1876, your petitioner pleaded guilty to said indictment, and on the 19th day of January, A. D., 1876, was sentenced by said Court to imprisonment in the County Jail of Henderson County, State of Illinois, and in said District, and to pay a fine of \$1.000 and the costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in said jail until said fine and costs be paid; that in execution of said sentence your petitioner was imprisoned in said jail in actual confinement for the space of thirty-one consecutive days, ending on the 21st day of August, 1876.

Your petitioner further shows that he is unable to pay either said line or costs, and that he has not any property exceeding the value of \$20, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on execution for debt.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be discharged in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

EHARLES D. FEE.

Sworn to before me this 24th August, 1876.

P. A. HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.: I, Charles D. Fee, do solemnly swear that I have not any property, real or personal, to the amount of \$20, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on civil process for debt by the laws of the State of Illinois, and that i have no property in any way conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of for my future use or benefit, so help me God.

CHARLES D. FEE.

CHARLES D. FEE.

The matter was referred to Assistant District-Attorney Burke, who put the petitioner through a close cross-examination. Fee testified that all the property of which he was in possession was his homestead in Sagetown, valued at \$800. The investigation preving satisfactory, Fee was furnished with his release in conformity with Sec. 1042 Revised Statutes, and discharged. He took the evening train for home in a happy frame of mind.

JUDGE OLNEY.

in a happy frame of mind.

JUDGE OLNEY,
the recently-appointed Revenue Agent for the
First, Second, and Third Collection Districts in
this State, in which is included Cook County,
made his first official visit to the Government
building vesterday afternoon, and had a
brief conference with Collector Harvey on
the condition of affairs in this district. Judge
Olney was formerly a resident of Cairo, but
moved to this city some three or four years ago.
He was Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this
State, previous to the administration of Supervisor Bioomfield.

The announcement that Emery A. Storrs had
been retained as special counsel for the Government to close up the whisky cases, including
the prosecution of the civil suits, which will be
instituted to recover the amounts out of which
the chief conspirators defrauded the Govern-

ment, created considerable comment aroundithe Government Building yesterday. Judge Bangs is still out of town, and it could not be ascer-tained what instructions, if any, had been re-ceived here from the office of the Attorney-

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MAJ. CHARLES T. SCANMON. A large number of former friends and com-anions will hear with keen regret of the death of Maj. Charles T. Scammon, only son of the Hon. J. Young Scammon, of this city. Maj. Scammon died at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Elgin Insane Asylum, where he was placed by his family and friends May 23, 1874. The last few years of his life were lost to him through a gradual softening of the brain and the impairment of his faculties. It was the sad ending of a career that opened with the most brilliant promise. In early life his father was one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the Northwest, and extended to his son all the advantages that money and position could secure. Young Scammon was first sent to the University of the New Church at Urbana, O.; subsequently given a private tutor, Prof. Joseph Beck, who traveled several years in Europe with him, and finally graduated at the University of Chicago. He entered the War among the first of the volunteers, and became a Captain in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry (Col. Brocken's), with which body he passed through the battle of Arkansas Post, and was at the surrender of Vicksburg. He was then promoted to the rank of Major and transferred to the staff of Gen. Fred Steele, with whom he remained till near the close of the War. He afterwards went to Portland, Me., where he studied law with the Hon. nding of a career that opened with the most

close of the War. He afterwards went to Portland, Me., where he studied law with the Hon. George Graves, his mother's uncle, and a former member of Congress from that State. When he returned to Chicago he formed a law-partnership with Robert T. Lincoln, the only surviving son of President Lincoln. The later years of his life were clouded over with the heavy forebodings of the disease which finally brought him to the asylum. His death, which came in the form of a release at the last, was occasioned by paralysis, of which he suffered three attacks. His life was sadly blighted, and the more so because he had a rare talent, was a three attacks. His life was sadiy bighted, and the more so because he had a rare talent, was a fine speaker and accomplished writer, and pos-sessed all the adjuncts of a successful legal or literary career. In parting with him, there is probably no one who can recall a single act of unkindness or injustice, for his nature was generous, warm, and genial, as boy and man, lie had no enemies but blinself, and he is no more.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING YEAR. The Union College of Law opens Sept. 15 with an enlarged course and new features of interest. The Hon. James R. Doolittle succeeds to the Professorship of Constitutional Law, in place of Judge Trumbull, resigned, and James L. High, Esq., author of treatises on "The Law of In-junctions," on "Extraordinary Remedies," and on "Receivers," will assume the Professorship of Equity, Jurisprudence, and Equity Pleadings, heretofore held by Judge Doolittle. Judge Booth, Dean, will continue in charge of the Law of Real Property, the Hon. H. B. Hurd of the Constitution and Statutes of Illinois and Common-Law Pleadings, and Prof. Denslow of Comm Law, Contracts, Criminal Law, and Evidence. The course will continue, as heretofore, to rely mainly on text-book instruction, the students being examined in 18,000 pages of text-book law during their two years. The instruction to the Junior and Senior Classes will be separate, as heretofore. The Callaghan prize of \$100 for the best examination in law, and the Horton prize of \$50 for the best brief or essay on some legal topic, will be competed for by the Senior Class. The final Saturday of each month will be devoted to competitive orations.

Prof. Colbert will lecture twice a week on phonography or short-hand, an extent of instruction sufficient to enable any student who is at all adapted to short-hand writing to write from 60 to 80 words per minute. The classes in short-hand and elecution are not confined to law students, but are open to others- on the same terms. The course will continue, as heretofore, to rely

law students, but are open to others on the same terms.

Finally, the course of lectures by members of the Bar will be more diversified than has ever before been given probably in any law school. The course contemplates one lecture each day during the first two terms, amounting in all to 130 lectures, to be given by members of the Bar and of the Faculty. Among the former are the following twenty-five members of the Illinois Bar, most of whom will deliver five lectures each. viz.: Attorney-General James K. Illinois Bar, most of whom will deliver five lectures each, viz.: Attorney-General James K. Edsall, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Leonard Swett, John Van Arman, John M. Jewett, Obadiah Jackson, John Borden, George Gardner, Joseph M. Bailey, of Freeport; William Barge, late of Dixon, now of Chicago; Emery A. Storrs, Elliott Anthony, Judge John A. Jameson, I. N. Stiles, Thomas Dent, Charles H. Reed, James L. High, C. C. Bonney, M. F. Tuley, Marshall D. Ewell, Josiah H. Bissell, Edward Roby, R. H. Forrester, James P. Root, George W. Kretzinger, and others. The course George W. Kretzinger, and others. The course of lectures given before the College during the past year by members of the Bar possessed certain advantages over any that could be given by a single lecturer. They were quite as instructive and far more stimulating and interesting. They made the students acquainted with the Bar personally, and with their habits of thinking and speaking. All exceeded the average interes? of professional lectures, and needed only some systematic mode of wider publication to command the attention of the profession generally as well as of the school. rge W. Kretzinger, and others. The

THE CITY-HALL.

Water rents yesterday were \$2,458. Comptroller Farwell yesterday paid out about \$6,000 in interest upon the past-due certificates payable in Chicago.

The Health Department has begun to move into the rooms lately relinquished by the Law Department. The apartments have been thoroughly cleansed. The license receipts yesterday were about \$1,350. The police have been stirring up the butchers, who come in greater numbers for their

necessary papers. The Board of Public Works yesterday received bids for raising the houses fronting the Milwan-kee avenue viaduct. Dickie Joneson was the lowest bidder, and the contract will soon be let, for the owners of the property are anxious that the work be pushed rapidly, the houses now being almost uninhabitable.

The delay in the repairing of State street bridge has been caused by naving to send to Pittsburg for the castings to take the place of those recently destroyed by a vessel running into the bridge. The centre pier has always been a little "off," but that is not what causes the present difficulty. It was expected that the bridge would be shut for travei this morning. bridge would be shut for travel this morning.

Corporation Counsel Anthony is preparing an opinion on the validity of the contracts now existing with the two gas companies of this city. The opinion will be "straight out and out" to the Council, and will not differ from his other opinion on the subject, beyond the fact that it will be more explicit, and will quote authorities. The first opinion was hurriedly prepared, Mr. Anthony being at the time busy with the tax-fighter's.

Leonard Swett is actively at work in the in terests of his client, who desires to enter into a contract to light the city with oil. He was in the City Clerk's office yesterday morning hunting up the histories of gas contracts that have been submitted to the Council and rejected for several years past. It is supposed that other facts and figures are being prepared to convince the Council that of its the only thing that will reduce the city's expenses.

the Council that oil is the only thing that will reduce the city's expenses.

M. Kraus, City Treasurer; J. S. White, Comptroller; Henry Lippert, Chief Engineer of Fire Department; and Messrs. J. Wechselberg, T. O'Brien, G. Dunck, and F. Foss, members of the Council of the City of Milwaukee, visited Fire-Marshal Benner yesterday. They saw, admired, and wondered at the Chicago Department. They were escorted about by Marshal Petric. The purchase of apparatus for the Milwaukee Fire Department brought them to this city.

The Smoke-Consumer Committee have returned from Milwaukee, whither they went to examine the invention of George Marlow, who paid the expenses of the trip. A meeting will ne held Saturday at 3 p. m., by which time it is expected that some decision in regard to the adoption at the Water-Works of one of the patents will have been reached. It is understood that the Committee are much pleased with Mor-

accepted, and it undoubtedly would be could the needful money be found. Money is scarce, but the Mayor thinks that it canabe arranged in some way so that the contractors. but the Mayor thinks that it can be arranged in some way so that the contractors' proposition can be agreed to. There was not a quorum of the Finance Committee present yesterday, and no plan of action was agreed upon, though pretty nearly the entire afternoon was spent in an interchange of views.

AFTER THE GAMBLERS.

Superintendent Hickey yesterday issued the following:

following:

The attention of Captains, Sergeants, and all members of the force is again called to General Order No. 43, issued Nov. 29, 1875. It is asserted that the gambling-houses are again open and running, and that mock-auction shops, whose licenses have been revoked, are in operation. The fact that these parties escape unpunished, or with a nominal fine when arrested, will be no cause for discontinuing their prosecution, but the force will be required to arrest and rearrest them as long as this business is carried on. Again, the Captains and commanding officers are directed and ordered to see to it that gambling, bunko, confidence, and all swindling operations are suppressed in their respective commands. M. C. Hickey, General Superintendent.

CRIMINAL.

The store of H. H. Chapman, No. 143 West Madison atreet, was entered by burglars Wednesday evening and \$10 in change and some cigars stolen. Detective Barth Flynn yesterday recovered

three sets of harness which were recently stolen from the livery-stable of Brennock & Brown, No. 268 West Lake street. Philip Ferguson and William Pleasant, both under 20 years of age, yesterday afternoon en-tered the store of Morris Eisendrath, No. 164 Fourth avenue, and robbed the till of \$16.

George Williams and George Rice, two thor oughbred vagrants, had a little tussle last even-ing on Randolph street, near Canal, during which Williams hit Rice on his head. Both were taken in for "vags" by the West Madison street police.

William McQuain was captured last evening with more harness on him than a pack-mule. The goods were stolen undoubtedly from the livery-stable of William Russell, on Canar street near Madison The fellow is wanted for thefts from this and other stables in the vicinity.

William Miller stole a shot-gun and a suit of clothes from the residence of John Berringer, No. 21 West Randolph street. Later Detective Flynn found the gentle William going for the banks of the Calumet, and diverted his atten-tion towards the Madison Street Station.

The well-known Tim Casey, of the North Division, got himself in limbo last evening by knocking down John Dunn, a Granger from Janesville, Wis., and then forcing him to disgorge his wealth under penalty of being shot through the head with a mammoth horse-pistol. E. A. Cummings, a real-estate dealer having an office at 119 and 121 LaSalle street, was before Justice Haines yesterday on the charge "assault and battery" preferred by Mrs. Millie Sampson. The evidence showed that he and Mrs. Millie had a squabble in his office, though he was not the starter of it nor in any way to blame. He was discharged and will commence a suit against Millie for malicious mischief, etc. Detective Heinzman yesterday returned from Denyer, Col., bringing with him Herman Beyer, a bookkeeper formerly in the employ of Ed. Warnecke, furniture manufacturer. Upon the last day of May, Beyer started for the bank with \$900 of his employer's money, but absent-mindedness took him away out to Colorado, where he purchased a farm with his plunder. Beyer passed his 40th birthday in the Denver Jail on his way back to here. Beyer passed his 40th birthu Jail on his way back to here.

Jail on his way back to here.

Detective Flanagan, now working on his own hook, returned from New Orleans yesterday, having in charge William Nichols and a lewd woman giving the name of Lucy Allen. Nichols was formerly employed as bookkeeper by the stone firm of James Worthington & Sons, but absconded about four weeks ago with \$2,500 of his employers' money in his possession. Detective Flanagan followed the couple from here to Baltimore, throughout the Eastern States, and finally succeeded in overhauling them in New Orleans. Nichols says that wine and women have been his ruin, and avers that not a cent of the stolen money remains.

Officer McKinney, of the West Lake Street

officer McKinney, of the West Lake Street
Station, yesterday found a horse and buggy,
minus the harness, in the rear of No. 200 West
Lake street. In the buggy was found a medicine case marked with the name of Dr. C. S.
Eldredge, No. 765 Michigan avenue, and by this
the rig was identified. There seems to be an
organized band of theives in the West Division
whose speciality is this sort of work,—stealing only the harness, after leading the animal
astray. Fully one dozen similar cases have
been reported within the past few days. No
sooner had Dr. Eldredge's rig been sent home
than in came another one of a similar description, found last evening by Sergt. O'Donnell in
the rear of No. 73 Brown street. The harness
in this instance, also, was the only thing carried
away. From the description, the property is
supposed to belong to ex-Ald. John Buehler.

Officer Joseph Leonard, of the Twenty-second

supposed to belong to ex-Ald. John Buehler.

Officer Joseph Leonard, of the Twenty-second Street Station, came very near killing a notorious thief yesterday after oon. About 1 o'clock he saw Dennis Shaughnessy, a thief for whom the police have been looking for some time, standing upon the street a short distance ahead of him. The officer at once began to sneak upon him, but the fellow darted off like an arrow. Leonard ordered him to halt, which, having no effect, he drew his revolver and fred once in the air hoping to scare him. Not succeeding in this, he fired again, and this time the ball lodged in the fleshy part of the refugee's neck causing him to cry quits. He was taken to the County Hospital, where the bullet was extracted, and thence to the Twenty-second Street Station where he was locked up. Shaughnessy has evaded the police for some time, owing to the fact of his being implicated in several recent larcenies.

nessy has evaded the police for some time, owing to the fact of his being implicated in several recent iarcenies.

John McGinley, the bondsman of Michael Weaver and Harry Traverse, the pals of the woman Mary Watson, who under assumed names succeeded in making their escape from the clutches of the law through straw bail, was yesterday before Justice Summerfield fer perjury, in swearing that he owned property which he long ago transferred to Gilbert Hubbard, and which has been sold twice since that time. His only defense was that he was induced to believe that he really did own the property by two men belonging to Trude, named Day and Graham, and by them he was induced to go upon the bond. The excuse was rather thin, however, as Capt. Buckley swore to having warned McGinley of what he was doing, and he was therefore sent to jail in default of \$1,000. The other two bondsmen, Joseph R. Nourse, No. 118 North Wood street, and Michael Mallory, of No. 198 Oak street, are also straw, and are to be prosecuted in a similar manner for perjury. The former was the one who went upon the bond of the notorious Harry Floyd some month ago, and thereby aided his escape from justice.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Despite the universal lassitude conseque upon the oppressive heat, a buzz of excitement was noticeable in Evanston yesterday forenoon. This was occasioned by the arrest of Merril Ladd, the ex-banker and former Village Treasurer, which took place just as he was about enter a carriage to take the train for Waukegan. Although Mr. Ladd still appears to be very feeble and hardly able to get about, there ha been a marked change in the feelings of the sufferers from his failure, whose sympathy, which at first was freely expressed, seems to have "soured" on them, and their remarks concerning him are anything but sympathetic and friendly, especially since the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the bank have utterly failed to

the affairs of the bank have utterly failed to discover any trace of the supposed assets, or to account for the disappearance of the funds intrusted to the bank. The failure has been a serious blow to the business interests of the village, and several cases of suffering are reported which call for as much sympathy as that of Mr. Ladd, who continues to assert that he has turned over every dollar. There is as yet no proof to the contrary, and, until something definite is learned, the question remains an open one.

The Smoke-Consumer Committee have returned from Milwaukee, whither they went to examine the invention of George Marlow, who paid the expenses of the trip. A meeting will ne held Saturday at 3 p. m., by which time it is expected that some decision in regard to the adoption at the Water-Works of one of the patents will have been reached. It is understood that the Committee are much pleased with Marlow's invention, which is in operation in the Newhall House in Milwaukee.

Work on the Sheffield and Larrabee street shafts of the Fullerton avenue conduit was discontinued several days ago, as the contractors, Messrs. Fitzsimmons & Connell, saw no probability that they would soon get any money to pay their laborers. They (F. & C.) yesterday notified the Board of Public Works of their intention to stop altogether, and they wanted to see if some arrangement for pay could not be entered into. The Mayor, Comptroller, and Messrs. McCrea and Rosenberg talked the thing over yesterday. They are desirous that the proposition made by the contractors (which was that payments be made in full for all work done, and that the work be discontinued for one year) should be

THE COUNCIL.

No Action on the Fullerton Avenue Conduit.

The Report Exonerating Dr. Mc-Vickar Submitted.

No License to Be Required for Pool-Tables. An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last night, Ald. McCrea in the chair.

FULLERTON-AVENUE CONDUIT. The special order relating to the Fullerton avenue conduit was taken up. The report of the Finance Committee in favor of accepting Messrs. Fitzsimmons & Connell's proposition was read. Ald. Waldo's substitute was also

Ald. Lengacher moved the passage of the substitute. Ald. Waldo asked consent to withdraw hi

substitute.
Ald. Cullerton asked if the matter had been

arranged between the contractors and the city.
The Chairman—The Finance Committee have had two meetings with the contractors in conunction with the Mayor and Comptroller since junction with the Mayor and Comptroller since this question was brought to the attention of the Council, and, while the thing has not been fully consummated, it is in that state of progress that we justly believe there will be a satisfactory compromise. The contractors have intimated that they will carry a certain proportion if they get a certain amount of money, and they will go on and cumplete the work. We have hopes that we will be able to meet them. The matter is in that stage that I think it will be better to place everything connected with it on file.

matter is in that stage that I think it will be better to place everything connected with it on file.

Ald. Cullerton then moved that all matters pertaining to the conduit should be placed on file. Agreed to.

DR. M'VICKAR.

Ald. Throop asked unanimous consent to present a report in reference to the charges against Health-Commissioner McVickar.

Ald. Sweeney objected.
Ald. Thompson moved that the rules be suspended. Agreed to. Yeas, 20; nays, 3,—Langacher, Murphy, and Sweeney.

The following is the report:

Your Committee on Health and County Relations, to whom was referred the charges against Dr. Brock McVickar, with instructions to investigate, respectfully report that, in their opinion, from the testimony presented at the trial, the charges against the Doctor are not only untrue but malicious. It seems to be a combined effort to ruin the character of an old and esteemed citizen, because of his efforts to rid the Department of unfaithful and inefficient persons.

Your Committee have found nothing that impeaches the honor and integrity of the man,—aman known and esteemed by some of the Committee for twenty-five or thirty years, and whose character has been beyond a shadow of suspicion. And they would further say that they consider him eminently qualified to fill the office he now holds as Health Commissioner under the appointment of his Honor Mayor Heath, and highly commend the Doctor in his selection of gentlemen outside of the Department to aid him in the abatement of nuisances, and the efficient economical working condition into which he has put the Department. In our opinion, a change should be made in a few more of the employees of this Department, which would result in a better service, restore the confidence of the public, and be a benefit financially.

Ald. McAuley moved that it be laid over. He knew the gentlemen who had made the charges, and knew them to be men of character and integrity. Hence he favored laying over, since he desired to make an investigation himself. He did not believe the Doctor wa

deferred.

Ald. Aldrich said, if the motion to lay over was withdrawn, he was ready to take action as The motion to lay over was agreed to.

half of the street had petitioned for the improvement, and would bear their proportion of the cost.

After some further discussion the vote was reconsidered and the ordinance was referred to the Board of Public Works.

LEASING CITY PROPERTY.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds reported adversely on the petition of E. Neill for the lease of the Union Street Police Station. Concurred in.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds recommended the acceptance of the proposition of the Mansfield Coal Company to lease the foot of North Market street, from Carroll street to the river, at \$7.50 per front foot for the entire street, reserving a space of 10 feet in the centre thereof.

Ald. Sweeney moved to amend the report by making the space reserved 16 feet.

After some discussion as to the reserved space, Ald. Cullerton moved to lay on the table. Lost—yeas, 9; nays, 20.

Ald. Sheridan moved to place the report on file. Carried—yeas, 17; nays, 13.

Ald. Aldrich then moved that the Committee be instructed to rent the street at the terms of

Ald. Aldrich then moved that the Committee be instructed to rent the street at the terms of the proposition, reserving 20 feet in the centre.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend by making the space reserved 16 feet and inserting "the Comptroller" in lieu of "the Committee."

The amendment was accepted, and the motion was carried.

POOL-TABLES.

The Committee on Licenses reported, recommending the passage of an ordinance taxing pool-tables \$5 each. They also recommended that the suits against the saloon-keepers be dismissed upon the payment of the license.

Ald. Sweeney considered it unjust that men who paid \$250 for a table and derived no revenue from it should be required to pay \$5. He moved that the report be recommitted, and the Committee instructed to except the tables in saloons where no fee is charged for playing.

The motion was not seconded.

Ald. Lawler moved that the report be not concurred in.

It was not seconded.

The motion was not seconded.

Ald. Lawler moved that the report be not concurred in.

It was not seconded.

Ald. Aldrich moved that the report be concurred in. Not agreed to—yeas, 15; nays, 17.

Ald. McCrea (Ald. Gilbert in the chair) moved to reconsider. The money was needed by the city, and the saloon-keepers who were present at the Committee-meeting were perfectly satisfied with the report.

Ald. White moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Not agreed to—yeas, 15; nays, 17.

Ald. Aldrich spoke as to the justice of the tax. The tables were a source of revenue to the saloon-keepers, since the men who played were expected to pay for drinks. If the ordinance were rejected it would shut out an ordinance which he purposed introducing taxing insurance agents, as a considerable ravenue could be derived from that source. These agents had no capital of their own, but represented people who had, and they should be taxed.

Ald. McCrea alluded to the influence pooltables had in alluring men into saloons, and hoped they would be taxed.

Ald. Lengacher insisted that the Council had as much right to tax a pack of cards as a pooltable. If pool-tables increased crime, he hoped they would not be licensed.

The Council then adjourned.

rays, 16.
The Council then adjourned. PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT.

Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets, offer for rent over one hundred first-class instruments,

An Explosive Mule.

An Explosive Mule.

Visatia (Cat.) Detta.

As the shades of evening approached on the Fourth of July a hungry mule was seen slowly making his way out of town, toward the green, open fields on the Aughenbaugh Addition, picking up the stray herbage and waste straw to quell the pangs of rising hunger. As he crossed the McCrory bridge a small boy threw a red package, with a lighted match at one end of it, down before him. Without looking at the label, and with thankful looks, the historical animal lopped over his expensive ears as a token of gratitude, and, depositing it in his capacious maw, walked slowly on. As he reached the far corner of the Court-House block there began to be a disturbance of that mule's internal improvements, much resembling that of a Chinese New Year at 5 o'clock in the morning. It took him less than a second to decide his future course. Two bounces brought him to the public square, and one less cleared the

Aughenbaugh Addition, including Supervisor Owen's extensive vineyard, Frank Martin's ranch, and the colored schoolhouse beyond. He did not mind the division fences very closely as he traveled toward the sands of St. John, and the livers on the other side mistook him for a portion of the Visalia fireworks or an active volcano.

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 24.—The usual period-DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 24.—The usual periodical muss at the State Agricultural College has just turned up, and Prof. McAfee resigns the Chair of Horticulture and Forestry, as reported, on account of "officious interference" by the President. The Board of Trustees have accepted the resignation, to take effect March 1 next. For some cause there is no permanency in the Professors of that institution, which fact cannot be otherwise than injurious in its result.

Rochester Democrat.

When Thomas A. Hendricks gives a note for ninety days he never dates it. He dosen't believe in dates. He thinks it better to slide gradually along toward payment, raising no false hopes in the breast of his creditor.

MARRIAGES.

KEAHO—CROWLEY—June 28, by the Rev. Father Waldron, Mr. Frank Keaho, of Chicago, and Miss Maggie Crowley, of Englewood.

WHITELEY-Of cholera infantum, at Racine, Wis., Aug. 21, Preston, only son of Simon and Jane Whiteley, aged 11 months.
LYDIARD-Aug. 24, Robert McNair, infant son of John Morton and Elizabeth Lydiard, aged 5

or John Motors and Manager and School and Sc TOBIAS—In this city, Aug. 24, of consumption, Lizzie, youngest dauguter of Mrs. E. L. Tobias, aged 14 years and 11 months.

Funeral Friday, Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock p. m., from mother's residence, 186 North Curtis street. Friends of family invited.

Friends of family invited.

PADGETT—The funeral of John Padgett will take place from the residence of Thomas Ryan, No. 889 Cottage Grove avenue, to-day at 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

WARD—Aug. 5. at Summit, N. J., after a brief illness, Mrs. M. S. Ward, mother of Mrs. Dr H. Webster Jones.

SCAMMON—The funeral of Maj. Charles T. Scammon, only son of J. Y. Scammon, will take place to-day at 2 o'clock p. m., at New Church Hall, near corner of Eighteenth street and Michigan avenue.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. CAMPAIGN APPOINTMENTS. e Hon. John A. Logan will speak as follows icago (Central Hall), Saturday evening, An

Chicago (Central Hall), Saturday evening, Ang. 28.

Danville, Thursday evening, Ang. 31.
Champaign, Friday evening, Sept. 1.
Onarga, Saturday evening, Sept. 2.
Ashley, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 6.
Gov. John L. Beverldge will speak as follows:
Lewiston, Monday evening, Ang. 28.
Princeton, Tuesday evening, Aug. 29.
Mendota, Wednesday afternoon, Ang. 30.
Rockford, Friday evening, Sept. 1.
Pontiac, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2.
The Hon. S. M. Cullom will speak as follows:
Decatur, Friday evening, Aug. 25.
Bement, Saturday evening, Aug. 25.
The Hon. S. M. Cullom and the Hon. J. K.
Edsail at

Edsalf at Quincy, Monday evening, Aug. 28. Warsaw, Tuesday evening, Aug. 29. Galesburg, Wednesday evening, Aug. 30. Monmouth, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 31. Kirkwood, Thursday evening, Aug. 31. Oquawka, Friday evening, Sept. 1. Macomb, Saturday evening, Sept. 2. The Hon. William Voke will speak in German as follows: Mendota, Wednesday evening, Aug. 30.

GRAND COUNCIL. There will be a regular meeting of the Grand Council this evening at 8 o'clock at Republican Headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets. Preparations have been made to have good speakers in attendance. Every member is respectfully requested to be present. VETERANS OF THE WAR

There will be a meeting of ex-soiders and sallors at Bennett Medical College, 513 State street, this evening to perfect an organization for social and political purposes. Forty-two persons have already reported for the blouse, belt, badge, and failure and the sallow are sallowed to the sallow and failure and the sallow are sallowed to the sallow and sallow are sallowed to the sallow are sallowed to the sallow and sallow and sallow and sallow are sallowed to the sallow are sallowed to the sallow and sallow are sallowed to the sallow are sallowed to the sallow are sallowed to the sallow and sallow are sallowed to the POURTH WARD REPURLIDANS.

A meeting will be held to-night at the corner of Dearborn and Thirty-ninth streets to complete the organization of Company F, Fourth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Guards. SEVENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Seventh Ward will meet this evening at Weber's Hall, southwest corner of Halsted and West Fourteenth streets. Come out, young Republicans, and join the Hayes and Wheeler Guards. The Club will Turnish uniforms free of charge to all who join the company. The uniform will be selected to-night. Come, Republicans, young and old, and help on the good cause with your presence. Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Mann, and Mr. Jackson will speak.

FOURTEENTH WARD. The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward will meet at the Baxter House, corner of North Union and Erie streets, this evening at 8 o'clock, to organize a company of Hayes and Wheeler Guards. The Hon. L. L. Bond, Luther Lafin Mills, and E. B. Sherman will address the meeting.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolpl FOR OUR FRIDAY'S SALE.

AUGUST 25, at 9:30 a. m., We have an immense show New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,
And General Household Goods.
A full line New and Used CARPETS, Lounges,
Sofas, Wardrobes, &c., &c.
General Merchandisc. 50 half cheets Japan Tea. CIGARS. Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c. New Parlor and Chamber Sets at Private Sale at Auction Prices ring the week.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION At 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, 50 HALF CHESTS JAPAN TEA, IN LOTS TO SUIT. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale. Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, and other merchandise. SATURDAY, Ang. 26, at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av. AT 10 OCLOCK A. M., 50 Cook Stoves, Various Makes. AT 11 OCLOCK A. M.,

New and Used Brussels and Wool Carpets,
A Parlor Grand Pianoforte,
Parlor Organ, Buggies, Phaetons, &c.

BANKRUPT SALE 10 Horses, 5 Grain Wagons, Brett Carriage, California-Built Carriage, Top Buggies, Double and Single Harness, Fire-Proof Safe, Office Furniture, &c.,

Belonging to the estate of EBEN F. RUNYAM, Bankrupt, MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the Elevator and Yard corner of Carroll-av, and Ada-st. By order of ROBT. E. JENKINS, Provisional Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction

By T. E. STACY.

By T. E. STACY.

MORTGAGE SALE.

The entire stock of a Hardware Store, friday.
Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 1031 West Van Buren-st., near Campbell-av., take Madisust. care.

The stock consists of Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, Sawa, Ice-Chests, Wash-Boilers, Tea-Kettles, Cutlery, Hammers, Hatchets, Rules, Door-Knobs, Bolts, Screwa, Axes, Shelf-Goods, &c., &c.

The above must be sold at what it will bring. Fine chance for dealers and others. Call and examine. Sale will continue till all is sold.

Particular attention paid to foreclosing mortgages, and best of prices got for goods; also, serving distraint warrants, &c., &c. Call and try. Best of reference given.

T. E. STACY.

186 Dearborn-st.

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Watches, Dian A. H. MIL

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